The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,297 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
L.	Peshawar	3900	600	J. C. Babot	13th Feb.
L.	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
L.	Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perring	27th "
M.	Oxley	2262	500	T. Fairclough	4th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2924	600	G. Scrivener	13th "
L.	Gwalior	2733	550	F. Harris	20th "
L.	Rohilla	2344	500	M. Weighell	27th "
M.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Surat	3112	550	C. H. Edwards	10th "
L.	Nubia	2736	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L.	Ghuznee	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M.	Nepaul	3088	600	J. T. Alderton	1st May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Moorings, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.
MALWA	2959	500	A. W. Ashmore	6th March.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th "
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	3rd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON, via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favourable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (general advertisement), and the voyage to the latter port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather and 24 days during the Monsoon. The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 2½ hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles including the rail way Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 650. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb 7, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE JENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

Fares to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
ORIA	5,000 350	1st Mar, 1885.
OLIVA*	3,400 450	1st April "
MUFFALETTO RUBATTINO	5,000 500	15 May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Bosscon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	2,500	555	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Catich	4,100	900	2nd April
MADUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000	550	2 d May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000 550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
POLLUX	R. Degerfia	2,500 400	12th Feb. '85

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bombay House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 20, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London :—

	Tons.	Cond.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	3,85	A. B. Gray	8th April 1885.
s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D. Culverson.	3rd May.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1885. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THE s. s. BONNINGTON, 2,0 0 tons, sailing for Havre about 18 h instant, has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Passages will be granted on very moderate terms. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, at "G." shed, Prince's Dock.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

THE SCREW steamer ACOMAC has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1885. Agents.

WANTED for the Khandesh District, a SURVEYOR on the Temporary Establishment. Salary Rs. 70 including travelling allowance.

No notice will be taken of applications that do not show the necessary qualifications.

Applicants must have had actual experience previously and should send copies of testimonials.

E. C. HART, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer Khandesh.

Executive Engineer's Office E. D., Camp Bhudgaon 5th February, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, to the foregoing or next order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th February, 1885, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 26th February, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 5, 1885 Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS,

BY ALL MAIL AND PRINCIPAL ROUTES OR BY THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTES,

AVAILABLE for one or more passengers, any day, to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, etc., may be had to start from EVERY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Every information freely given re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, etc. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser, January Number, Annas, post-free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist Agents.

Calcutta, 10½, Old Court House-street.
Bombay, 17, Hornby Row, The Fort.

N.B.—Subscribers of Rs. 3 to C. M. M. & I. A. Newspaper, for 1885 published monthly, also have a chance of Free First Class Passage to London and back. Subscriptions to be paid before March 20th to participate. See January Number.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DELICACIES.

Herrings, in Tomato Sauce, per tin 12 as.

VERY APPETIZING.

Sardines au citron, small tin 8 as.
" " large tin 12 as.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine; being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

TREACHER & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins	each	1	12
Do. Speed's East Indian	"	0	14
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	"	0	9
BENGER'S Self-digestive Food	"	1	4
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, in packets	"	0	9
Do. do. tins.	"	0	4
GELATINE, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0	2
GROATS, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	each	0	9
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD	per packet	0	10
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz.	0	14
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savoury and Moore's	per tin.	0	10
Do. do. do.	per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, the finest, 2 lb. tin	each	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids	"	0	14
Do. do. do. large size	"	1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	"	1	0
PEARL BARLEY, in 2 lb. tins	"	0	8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	"	1	12
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	"	0	8
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	"	0	10
VERMICELLI, finest white, 2 lb. tins	"	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM.

THE following INSTRUMENTS represent the most recent improvements in this rapidly growing branch of medical treatment :—

FOR FARADIZATION.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, consisting of powerful permanent magnet with regulating bar, revolving helix, &c., and rheophores in mahogany case, with lock and key.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, similar to above but more powerful, and fitted with dial, and screw to regulate the intensity of current.

FOR VOLTA FARADIZATION.

GAIFFE' PORTABLE VOLTAIC BATTERY and COIL, a remarkably powerful instrument for its size. Consists of small double-celled battery 1¼" by ⅝" by 3", excited by solution of bisulphate of mercury with intensifying coil, and rheophores. In pocket mahogany case 7¼" by 3½" by 1¾".

OTHER INSTRUMENTS of the same kind, also very powerful. Two sizes, viz. :—6¾" by 3⅜" by 1¼" and 4¼" by 2⅜" by 1¼".

SPAMERS VOLTAIC BATTERY and COIL, consisting of two cells charged with special solution for which recipe is given, primary and secondary coil (the latter graduated), with set of rheophores. Fitted in polished walnut case 7½" by 5" by 5" with lock and key.

ARNOLD'S VOLTAIC BATTERY and COIL, consisting of Grenet's bichromate cell, a powerful induction coil, with arrangements for obtaining the primary or secondary current complete and a set of rheophores. In polished mahogany case 7" by 5¾" by 4" with lock and key.

POWERFUL ELECTRO-MEDICAL COIL, primary and secondary, each moveable so as to give graduated intensities, with interrupting and reversing movement. To work with any battery. Has also a complete set of rheophores. In handsome mahogany case, 10" by 7" by 7½". All exposed metal nickel-plated. Lock and key.

BATTERY and COIL, consisting of bichromatic cell with powerful coil with interrupting and reversing movement and complete set of rheophores, exposed metal, nickel-plated. In mahogany case 8" by 4½" by 6¼", lock and key.

FOR VOLTAIZATION.

(The Constant Current.)

GAIFFE'S Large 48-celled Battery, for the constant or continuous current. One of the best forms for pure voltaization, either local or general. The whole 48 cells may be used, or by means of a graduating dial, any smaller number. The battery is very permanent as no action occurs in the cells except when the circuit is joined. The apparatus is fitted with reversing movement and a galvanometer, and the whole can be readily disconnected. It is well adapted either for a hospital or for the consulting room. In mahogany case 14½" by 11" by 11½". Lock and key.

GAIFFE'S 24-celled Battery, for the constant or continuous current, identical in arrangement with above.

GAIFFE'S 9-celled Battery, for the constant current fitted with Galvanometer, gives a gentle but appreciable current. Adapted to local voltaization.

LECLANCHE'S 6-celled Battery, for the constant current fitted with Galvanometer, and reversing movement. For small local operations. In mahogany case.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS for wearingafford a gentle constant current and are often of great service in local paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., &c., A large assortment of these always in stock.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY in our Firms in India, China, and England, CEASED on the 31st of December last.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1885.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *vid* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX-CHEEK.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Fresh shipment just to hand per S. S. ASSAM.

Extra Superior.....Rs 3 8 per 100
Medium ..... " 2 8 "

AN EARLY APPLICATION IS RESPECTFULLY RECOMMENDED.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.

PRICE LIST OF STRINGED INSTRUMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys	12	to 20
Full size Violins for learners	10	to 25
Selected Copies, well tried and tested	30	to 155
Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned	50	to 160
Violincellos, Best copies	100	to 250
Double Basses, Three Strings	125	to 200
French Guitars, Machine heads	20	to 80
Spanish Guitars, Machine heads	30	to 70

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

	Rs.	As.
Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 28 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with clasps and lock	65	0
Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock	55	0
Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, Brass screws and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned Instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock	45	0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with fret finger board	30	0
Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Machine head	30	0
Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws Fret finger board	25	0
Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board	20	0
Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board	10	0
Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings	10	0
Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads	7	0
Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work	8	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head	4	0
Do. do. do. 10 inch size	3	0
Do. do. do. 9 do. do.	2	0
Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box	45	0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass	65	0
Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above	80	0
Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	95	0
Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box.	125	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	15	0 to 40 0
A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	8	0 to 12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	16	0 to 20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	2	8 to 12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical intrument, easily learned	each	1 8 to 10 0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.		
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	4	0 to 60 0
Fifeolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	7	0 to 20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each	0 8 to 1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, silver tipped mouthpiece, in perfect tune and any key	each	2 8
Electro Silver, Cylinder Flageolets : B. flat Rs. 2, C. Rs. 2-8, E flat Rs. 2, G. Rs. 1-8.		
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef, prepared and hardened, per set		2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, per set		2 0
Triangles and Strikers	3	8 to 7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, per set		3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each		0 0
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35	0 to 50 8
A large stock of superior finished instruments at	75	0 to 125 0

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS FREE BY POST.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONNUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Agents in Bombay for

FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.

Catalogues on Application.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and maintaining and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"OUR CHEAP WATCHES ARE THE ADMIRATION OF ALL WATCHMAKERS AND A CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO BUYERS."

NOTE.—Our own Factory in Locle, from where all our watches emanate, was established in 1814. This fact, coupled with the experience we have gained in India during nearly 20 years, stands to reason that we are in a position to supply a watch which with regard to quality, usefulness, neat appearance, and cheapness, remains unequalled.

NOTE.—We are the only Watchmakers in India who have obtained the "HIGHEST AWARD," viz., Gold Medal and First Class certificate at the late Calcutta Exhibition.

The following are a few of our cheap watches which we especially and confidently recommend as thoroughly reliable and good.

A. Our celebrated Original Campaign Lever keyless Watches in white metal case.
1. In open crystal faced case.....Rs. 25
2. " hunting case..... " 28
3. " half-hunting case..... " 30
Guarantee, 2 years.

B. Our metal keyless Lever Watches.
1. In open crystal faced case.....Rs. 18
Guarantee, one year.

C. Our Sterling Silver keyless Watches.
1. In open crystal faced case.....Rs. 40
2. " hunting case..... " 45
3. " half-hunting case..... " 50
Guarantee, 2 years.

D. Our celebrated Silver Lever Watches, key winding.
1. In open crystal faced case.....Rs. 26
2. " hunting case..... " 28
3. " half-hunting case..... " 27
4. The above three of superior quality " 25
Guarantee, 2 years.

E. Our cheapest Silver Lever Watches, key winding.
1. In Silver Open faced case.....Rs. 18
2. " hunting case..... " 19
3. " half-hunting case..... " 20
Guarantee, 1 year.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK !!!

THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS.

Knot Scarfs, all the new Shapes and Colours	Rs. 2 0 to Rs. 3 0
Pin Scarfs, with renewing Knots, &c., in every Design	" 2 8 to " 3 8
Made Bows, all Colours	" 1 0 to " 2 0
French Braces, all Colours	" 1 8 to " 2 4
The New American Brace, Argosy	" 2 8 to " 3 4
The Armstrong Spiral Spring Brace	" 4 0
India-rubber Belts, "All Colours," Electro Waist Plates, very strong	" 2 8
Three-fold Linen Collars, the Masher, and latest Shapes	" 6 12 per dozen.
Scarf Pins, immense assortment, from	" 1 0
The Masher Tie Clip prevents the Scarf from Rising in Front	" 0 12

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.*)

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. E.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje Boxes of 500			19	0
Dubecs	packets of 20		0	14
"	" of 50		2	0

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

Opera Puffs	packets of 20		0	14
Little Beauties	" " 10		0	6
"	" " 100		3	0
Richmond Gem, half & half	" " 20		0	12
" "	" " 640		15	0
" Straight cut	" " 20		0	14
" (Bonitone)	" " 20		0	14
" mild	" " 20		0	12
" "	" " 500		15	0
Perfections	" " 10		0	6
The Pet	" " 20		1	0
"	" " 500		26	0
Napoleons	" " 10		0	8
"	" " 500		20	0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

PROFESSOR V. M. CHATRE.

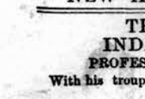
With his troupe will arrive in Bombay in a day or two,
and
Commence giving performances
from
WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH INST.

Riders (both Females and Males) will perform wonders.

V. M. CHATRE,
Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," FOR LIVERPOOL, SAILING 2ND MARCH.



THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 5,000 Tons and 1,000 Horse Power, the largest on the Indian run. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers only. She is furnished with ample bath rooms, punkahs, &c., and the refrigerating room ensures a full supply of Ice, Fresh Meat and Milk throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 9, 1885. Agents.

S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" has arrived from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their cargo without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees. Cases of matches are landed at the Dock quay at the risk of consignees. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamers surveyor, in presence of the Captain before removal from the Dock premises and before the s. s. "Bengore Head" leaves.

All CLAIMS for shortages, &c., should be presented before the steamer's departure, and no CLAIMS will be paid unless they are signed by the Captain.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1885. Agents.

WE have AUTHORIZED Mr. G. A. OLCESE to SIGN our Firm per PROCURATION.
OLCESE & CO.
Bombay, 10th Feb., 1885.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst, at 5-30 p.m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th Februauary, 1885.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 562lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE ADVERTIZER.

THE ADVERTISEMENT LIST for the NEW ISSUE of the *Advertiser* is STILL OPEN, but will be closed in a few days.

Rates one page 4 insertions Rs. 6 quarterly.
" half " 4 " " 4 "
" one " 1 " " 5 "
" half " " " 3 "

The *Advertiser* offers an unusual opportunity for advertisement, as it is freely circulated not only amongst subscribers to the exchange in Bombay but also amongst the Company's shareholders throughout the Presidency.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Telephone Co., Limited.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11-30 a.m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office on the 12th instant for contracts as specified below, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Hay 250,00,000 Thirty lacs.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. Which will hereafter be returned as security for the due fulfilment of the contract by the successful tenderer.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

5. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office on the 12th instant for Contract as specified below, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

To press about 5 lac pounds of Hay in bales of 200 lbs. each.

To press about 25 lacs pounds of Hay in bales of 80 lbs. each.

1. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

2. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract which will hereafter be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract by the successful Tenderers.

3. No earnest money in cash will be received.

4. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th February, 1885.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER,
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary nib Steel or Gold pen. The Holder, when not in use, the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
Desk " " "	" 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES.
IN IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL MOTHER-O'-PEARL, AND LEATHER.

OPERA.
Ivory—Rs. 18, 20-8, 25, 27, 30 and Rs. 33.
Mother-o'-Pearl—Rs. 45, 100 and Rs. 110-8
Tortoise-shell—Rs. 75 and 85.
Morocco —Rs. 20, 22 8 and 32-8.
Russia—Rs. 35, 55, 60 and 65.

MARINE.
Each in case with shoulder-strap.
Morocco—Rs. 21, 25, 30, 36, 45 and 50.
Russia—Rs. 75 and 85.

FIELD.
Small, Russia—Rs. 30.
Long, Military—Rs. 30.
Large, changeable, can be used as Field, Marine or Opera—Rs. 65-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORNING CLOUDS,
A Small Cigar suitable for
SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2 per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped, with straw.
Price Re. 1-12 per box of 100.

NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12 per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3 per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANGALORE RACES. 1885.

THE PROSPECTUS of the meeting to be held in August, 1885, is now ready, and can be had, and full particulars obtained on applying to the
HONY. SECY, Bangalore Races,
Bangalore.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1885-1886, viz :—

I. Ordinary and petty repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, in Bombay, Butchers' Island, Hog Island, and Elephanta.

II. Supply of, and repairs to, Barrack Furniture.

1. Conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon, on 26th instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tenders is Rs. 500 each.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 9th February, 1885.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA
has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLE, second-hand, WANTED. Price and particulars to "CYCLIST," *Bombay Gazette* office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

VALENTINES.—A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, 50" latest improvements, Apply C. B. R., TREACHER and Co., Fort.

TOYS ! TOYS ! TOYS ! clearing off to make room for fresh supplies ; plain, Mechanical, Electric &c.—SIKWAR & Co.

AN AMERICAN JOCKEY desires an engagement, can ride 8 stone. Apply to W. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, silver open face and black lever, specially adapted for timing races, Rs. 50 each.—Bolton and Co.

COLONEL LEMARCHANT and MAJOR KNOX, R.A., have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for 3 days and found it clean and comfortable.

WANTED, a CLERK must write a neat hand, and be accustomed to the general routine of office work. Address H. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. CHESTER'S Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, 21, Marine-street, Colaba, Fort.—Terms moderate and comfort assured, English. Management. Opens on the 15th inst.

LOST an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER DOG, white with Black patches. Answers to Name of Brandy. Any one returning it to Captain CLARK, Apollo-street, will be rewarded.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FLOUR from Trieste (Buda Pesth) ; Bapty Brothers ; Bombay Flour Mills ; and Western India Flour Mills, can be had at PEARSE'S.

ALGERIAN BON BONS American Candy Agreeables de Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, Doon Valley, Planting Stores, Fairs in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S Scotch WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

MRS. TAYLOR'S SALE, TO-DAY, Millinery ; Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Corsets, ready-made costumes, all less than half price.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes of Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Adolfes Postonjee, 17 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and Friends that Mr. J. C. STEWART has resumed the management of our business from this date. John Mahomed & Co., Tailors, &c., 16, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves, 2 Button, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878 ; Amsterdam Exhibition 1883 ; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 15th March to the end of November next, THE GRANGE, Malabar Hill (Foot of Harkness Hill). For rent and particulars, apply to Mr. OIKR, High Court.

OPEN TO OFFER.—A 48 inch Coventry Sociable Tricycle with pair of head lamps and double alarum, only been used a fortnight. Actual cost direct from England. Rs. 350. Can be seen at Bombay Metal Mart, Byculla.

SEWING MACHINES !—A large and assorted stock from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship- Act, The Abkari Act, Prodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DRIED COD FISH, SALT HERRINGS, HAM, Bacon, Cheese, &c., can be had PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY
DEBENTURE BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of these DEBENTURES are obtainable at par.

The Debentures are secured by a first mortgage on the whole of the Company's Property and Assets. They are repayable at par on the 1st January 1895, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on presentation of the Coupons at the Company's offices in Bombay.

Full information can be obtained by applying to the BANK of BOMBAY ; the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA ; or the MANAGING DIRECTOR of the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 20th instant for—

1. Laying 4" and 3" Water Mains at Mazoonga and Colaba and other works in connection therewith.
2. Making a road between Belvedere and Waree Bunder Roads.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 200 and Rs. 75 respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. Further deposits of Rs. 200 and Rs. 75 respectively will have to be paid by the Contractors whose tenders are accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
2 Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, Bombay Feb. 10, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Mazagon.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Sir J. J. Baronet's Bungalow a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, fern, dracenas, palms, roses, &c., &c., the property of J. C. DRAGUIAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants on view.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba near the Colaba Depôt, the valuable teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flowervases, rich table ornaments, pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of Major WATSON. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea sets, platedware such as ice vegetable dishes, biscuit box, lamps, handsome teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, arm and without arm chairs, sofas, piano, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and long arm chairs, conversation sofas, flower vases, rich table ornaments, teakwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of garden pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 cabriolet, nearly new, by Sowdon.
1 invoice of travelling trunks of various sizes.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria.
1 " strong English-built brougham.
1 " fast trotting bay Arab horses.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwur-road, Government House, lower gate, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, dracænas, roses, &c., the property of E. WILKIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, one handsome four-bladed punkah, a handsome strong country built dog-cart, a strong built pony dog-cart, a handsome fast-trotting brown Australian mare, sets of single harness, &c., the property of M. MAYNOGORDATO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Barry Villa," Warden-road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household English household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and others, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Schneider & Hanfforte by very good order, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Thurston" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate oleographs, and oil paintings, large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, first-rate sewing machine by "Singer" and (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome English-built strong mail phaeton by Anwercy, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, a pair of strong bay Arab horses, handsome strong Tabee pony, sets of single and pair brass mounted English double harness, books, poultry, Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major H. J. Blane.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hoosyerree Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and mahogany french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., one first-rate 8 day English clock striking quarters and hours, handsome very rich Persian carpets and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one first rate fireproof safe, a handsome strong English-built brougham, a handsome very fast trotting chestnut Arab horse, one she-goat giving two seers of milk daily, sets of English single harness, saddles and lady's saddles &c., &c., the property of Mrs. J. JOSEPH.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome fast-trotting Persian horse.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 741 of 1884.

WISHWANATH JUGGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 691, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWESHWER VINAYEK VITTOJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 788, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWESHWER VINAYEK, an infant residing with his father the said Vinayek Vittojee by his father and next friend the said Vinayek Vittojee ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAGHOBA MOROJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 72, Moogbhat, outside the Fort of Bombay, executors of the last Will and Testament of JUGGONNATH MOROJEE, deceased, BALCRUSTNA VITTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Sandhurst Road, Bombay, CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said JUGGONNATH MOROJEE, and DADSHEW WITTOJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, Coombartoodka, Bombay, and JUGGONNATH VITTOJEE also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 691 Girgaum Road Bombay aforesaid, GAJANUND SADASHEW, WASSANTRAO SADASHEW and GOVIDRAO SADASHEW, infants, residing with their father the said Sadashew Wittoba at No. 10 Coombartookda Bombay their said father and guardian aditem the said Sadashew Wittoba ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court made in this suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m. the following property viz :—

Lot 1.—A certain cart situate at Mahim of one and quarter wheel containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and fifty-five square yards. In the subdistrict of Mandvee, bearing Collector's old No. 247, new No. 3929 and new Survey No. 12-1562 and bounded on the east by the public road on the west by public watercourse, on the north by an oart belonging to Balcrustna Jugonnath Kasar and on the south by the oarts of Pandoo Zaroor and Trimbuck Sadashew Bhut, and which said oart is now in possession of the said Wishwanath Jugonnath and others.

The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 12-11-1 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

And also on the premises on the same day, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1885, at 5 p.m., the following property :—

Lot 2.—A plot of Foras Land consisting of eight pieces of salt Batty fields situate at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 92, Collector's new No 129,14, and new Survey No. 3-343, and bunded on the east by the fields belonging to Gunesh Kamat, on the west by the fields of Kolia Mucooond, on the north by the fields of Dewjee Sewa and on the south by the fields of Mankia Nem Thacoor and the said fields of Foras salt batty ground are now in the occupation of the said Wishwanath Jugoonath and others.

The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 2-4-0 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Church-gate-street, Fort, attorneys for plaintiffs, or to the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON BUYERS.

THE HODGART PATENT COTTON OPENER, MIXING and CLEANING MACHINE,

Overcomes all objections to Machines of previous designs.

Absolute security from Risk of Fire.

Dispenses entirely with labour and beating with canes.

Guaranteed to open and mix 400 lbs. of cotton per minute.

References and full particulars can be obtained from

The Sole Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS,
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Where a Model may be seen.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 14, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable household furniture, splendid piano, rich oilpaintings, plaster of Paris figures, English carpenter furniture, kerosine lamps, colours, brushes, plaster of Paris, glue, sewing machine, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street Fort, (opposite the China Depository) by order of F. Mondols, Esquire.

Now on view.

SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer' Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's new store yards, Fort (opposite Sir J. J. School) the following, viz :—1st, 2nd and 3rd size mathematical instruments, Theodolites (schmalcalders) circumferenters, barometers, reflecting circles, azimuth, traversing and surveying compasses, perambulators, dial plates and glass, Douglass' surveying instruments, protectors, Dr. Roget's sliding rulers, scales, brass and box wood of sorts, grinding slabs, spare stands, station pointers, thermometers and tubes of sorts, 1st and 2nd size color boxes, French curves, scales offset, measuring iron Chain, station staves, stencil plates, mahogany set square, &c., &c.

SALE of Panwell Bricks, Waggon-wheels, Portable Boiler, Unserviceable and Surplus Stores, &c., &c.

Under instructions from E. C. E. Olivant Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshops' Compound, Boree Bunder, on THURSDAY the 19th inst. at 1-30 p.m. the following:—

A large number of Panwell Factory Bricks in small lots of 10,000 each.

Some serviceable waggon wheels, axles, points pieces of rails and sidings buffers, portable boiler machine desicating with boiler, copper-brass and iron cocks, spindles C. I. sluices ferrules, screw spanners, garden tools and pumps, leather hose, tools, harness oil, wooden wheels, iron tyres, C. I. naves, boiler tubes, cast and wrought irons pickaxes powras, files, empty boxes, casks, cans and drums, bolts, nails, cotton waste, iron chain, boiler composition, belting leather, W. striped cloth, gauges, glasses, grease, leather laces, India rubber pipes, rings and washers, iron T. and angle pieces, locks, wire, bees wax, carbolic powder, kerosine and street lamps, iron tree guards, logs, iron tanks, iron cages, old iron cart, old mutton benches, oil cloth, mill stores, C. I. urinals, lead pipes, baskets, buckets, rammers, yokes, pins, chairs, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla, close to "Berkley Place" THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late J. B. Luke, Esq., consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, platedware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., piano stool, iron cot complete, chest of drawers, dressing glass, clothes basket, handsome four-seated open-carriage, 1 strong bay geiding, cow, and calf, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, &c. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea sets, platedware such as ice vegetable dishes, biscuit box, lamps, handsome teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, arm and without arm chairs, sofas, piano, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and long arm chairs, conversation sofas, flower vases, rich table ornaments, teakwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of garden pots, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 cabriolet, nearly new, by Sowdon.
1 invoice of travelling trunks of various sizes.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria.
1 " strong English-built brougham.
1 " fast trotting bay Arab horses.

AUCTION SALE of a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwur-road, Government House, lower gate, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, dracænas, roses, &c., the property of E. WILKIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, one handsome four-bladed punkah, a handsome strong country built dog-cart, a strong built pony dog-cart, a handsome fast-trotting brown Australian mare, sets of single harness, &c., the property of M. MAYNOGORDATO, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Barry Villa," Warden-road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household English household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and others, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Schneider & Hanfforte by very good order, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Thurston" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate oleographs, and oil paintings, large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, first-rate sewing machine by "Singer" and (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome English-built strong mail phaeton by Anwercy, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, a pair of strong bay Arab horses, handsome strong Tabee pony, sets of single and pair brass mounted English double harness, books, poultry, Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major H. J. Blane.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hoosyerree Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and mahogany french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., one first-rate 8 day English clock striking quarters and hours, handsome very rich Persian carpets and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one first rate fireproof safe, a handsome strong English-built brougham, a handsome very fast trotting chestnut Arab horse, one she-goat giving two seers of milk daily, sets of English single harness, saddles and lady's saddles &c., &c., the property of Mrs. J. JOSEPH.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome fast-trotting Persian horse.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 741 of 1884.

WISHWANATH JUGGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 691, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWESHWER VINAYEK VITTOJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 788, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWESHWER VINAYEK, an infant residing with his father the said Vinayek Vittojee by his father and next friend the said Vinayek Vittojee ..... Plaintiffs.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Cathay, Captain T. Fairlough, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the 23rd January. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Pitt.	Mrs Tell.
Mr. H T Ross.	Mr Thos. McNiel.
Rev C Mountfort.	Mr Wm Little.
Mrs A Hill Millett.	Mr R Little.
Mr W L Watson.	Mr A Forbes.
Mrs G A Collins.	Col and Mrs Parry.
Mr Ralli and infant.	Mrs & two Misses Ommany.
Lieut-Col G S Parry.	Mr Hasefeld.
Mr and Mrs Bradley.	

FROM SUEZ.—Mr McLean.
FROM VENICE.—Mr Buxley and Mr Askwith.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Talbot Macdonnell.	Mr R M Towers.
Mr and Mrs Rae.	Mr Parkinson.
Mr F Mackinnon.	Lieut-Col Ommany.
Brig-Surgn Morice.	Mrs A P Ralli and infant.
Mrs L M Thornton	Mr H Hunter.
Mr and Mrs Brandale.	Rev A Robarts.
Mr Pitch.	Mr Dupont.

FROM ADEN.
Mr G S Foljambe. Mr G R Harvey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD JAN. INCLUSIVE.)

THE French Ambassador on Saturday had an interview with Earl Granville at the Foreign Office, and handed him the counter proposals of the French Government in respect to Egyptian finances. The Austrian, German, and Russian Ambassadors subsequently had interviews with Earl Granville.

Hassan Fehmy Pasha, a special envoy of the Porte, arrived in London on Sunday evening.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer and Mr. Chamberlain. Another Council was held on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone left town yesterday to return to Hawarden.

Sir S. Northcote, M. P., on Monday delivered at Barnstaple the first of a series of political addresses to the electors of the new division of Devonshire for which he purposes to become a cand date at the next election. His remarks were addressed to the identification of the Conservative party with the maintenance of law, order, and property. Sir S. Northcote has since addressed meetings at Bideford and Ilfracombe.

Sir C. Dilke, M.P., on Monday addressed the Bradford Chamber of Commerce in support of the principles of Free Trade as opposed to hostile tariffs.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., in a published letter, takes credit to the Liberal party for all the reforms effected during the past 50 years : and he adds that a thorough reform of the land laws is necessary and imminent.

The Attorney-General (Sir H. James) addressed a Liberal meeting on Wednesday at Bury, for which constituency he will be a candidate at the next election.

Special instructions have been sent to the Governors of the Colonies in the East with respect to the enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act during the hostilities between France and China.

Sir W. Mahon, member of the Legislative Council of India, has been appointed Principal of Edinburgh University, in succession to the late Sir A. Grant.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., is better, but is still confined to his house.

The Earl of Wilton died on Monday, aged 52. He is succeeded in the peerage by his brother, the Hon. Seymour Egerton.

The death is announced of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, sister of Earl Granville. She was well-known as an enthusiastic convert to the Romish Church, and was the author of several novels.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., died on Saturday last, aged 61. The deaths are also announced of Mr. F. Robertson, formerly M.P. for Hastings, and of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, second and last surviving son of Daniel O'Connell.

The Earl of Dundonald died on Thursday, aged 71.

The Dowager Lady Ribton has died from injuries sustained by the overturning of her carriage on Friday, near Bray.

A meeting of the unemployed was held on Saturday in front of the London Royal Exchange, at which Mr. Henry George, who was the principal speaker, ridiculed the notion that depression of trade was the cause of distress, the real cause being, he maintained, the deprivation of the people of their national inheritance—the land. Another demonstration of unemployed workmen was made on Friday last, in Birmingham, and the authorities promised to take measures to provide relief. A meeting at Bermondsey passed a resolution calling on the Government to provide work and adequate wages for the unemployed.

An express train from Manchester to Birmingham on Friday last ran into a mineral train, near Stoke. The driver sustained fatal injuries, and the fireman was severely hurt.

The North-Western Railway Company's steamer Admiral Moorsom was run into near Holyhead on the night of the 15th inst. by an American sailing ship. Three of the crew and two passengers were lost.

The Court of Appeal on Friday decided against a technical objection to the conviction of Mr. Edmund Yates for a libel in the *World* newspaper on Lord Lonsdale, and the defendant was removed to Holloway Prison to undergo the sentence of four months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant.

A conference of clergy was held on Tuesday at the offices of the National Society, when the subject of clergy pensions was discussed and a committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for carrying out that object.

The strike of shipwrights in the Yorkshire and Durham yards has ended, the men accepting a reduction of wages.

The crofters in the Scottish islands are not disposed to accept the terms proposed by the landowners at their recent meeting in Inverness.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., arrived in Cork on Wednesday, and had a triumpuant reception. Addressing a public meeting in the evening, he declared his conviction that no English party could withstand the demand of the Irish nation for a national Parliament.

An abortive attempt was made on Tuesday night to blow up the police barrack at Mill-street, Cork.

Michael Downey, convicted of the murder of a man named Moylan, near Galway, was executed in the gaol of that town on Friday. He confessed his crime, and declared his repentance of it.

In the great majority of cases during the past year there have been no biddings for properties offered for sale by the Irish Land Estates Court, and Judge Flanagan on Friday last declared that further legislation was necessary to remove the deadlock.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Wilton ; the Earl of Dundonald ; Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards ; Surg-Maj. St. G. W. Tucker, Ben. Ret ; Surg. J. M'Cosh, M. D., Ben. Ret ; Maj-Gen. C. Pope, Bo. Ret. ; Edmund About ; J. J. Aston, Q. C. ; Lady Catherine Barrington ; Lady Laura Hardy ; Lady Georgiana Fullerton ; Lady Littler.

On Saturday last General Stewart's force, 1,000 strong, encountered the Mahdi's army at Abu Klea, about 17 miles from Metammeh. A fierce and protracted battle was fought, which resulted in the defeat of the Arabs with immense loss. The British loss was heavy, comprising nine officers killed (among whom was Colonel F. Burnaby), and nine wounded, and about 60 men killed and 40 wounded.

The Kabbabish chief, Saleh, has gone to Korti, and has promised aid to the British troops.

A battalion of infantry, with two guns, has been ordered to proceed from Cairo to Suakin, and a battalion has been sent from Malta to Cairo.

The West African Conference in Berlin, at its meeting on Saturday, considered the draft rules for the regulation of future annexations, and Sir E. Malet proposed some modifications, which after discussion were ordered to be embodied in a fresh draft for reconsideration. Portugal still insists on her claim to the Congo littoral, which the other Powers are willing should be transferred to the International Association.

The weather in Spain is unusually severe, heavy rains and snow falls adding to the miseries of the thousands rendered homeless by the recent earthquakes. In the south of France also and along the Mediterranean coast there are heavy snow and violent gales.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan has decided on sending a military expedition of some 6,000 men to Suakin.

M. Edmond About, the well-known French novelist and journalist, died on Saturday.

A Bill to prohibit the acquirement of land by aliens in the United States has been reported to the House of Representatives by a Committee who recommend that it should be passed.

The United States Government has sent several war vessels to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, it being suspected that a filibustering expedition to Cuba is being prepared at Key West.

Zululand continues in a very troubled state. The Chief Umnayamana complains of Boer encroachments on his territory, and asks for British protection.

The recent German annexations in New Guinea are causing great excitement in the Australian colonies, especially in Victoria, where public meetings are being held to urge the Home Government to more sympathetic action with the interests of the colonies.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Fisher, BUCS	Major R C S Jackson, BSC
Mr R Tyndall, BUCS, Ret	Surg J F Sargent, M
Mr W Mills, BUCS	Major R L Price, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C P Bird, BCS, 6 mo, 10 days	Surg J Moorhead, BUSC, mo
Mr E F Rampini, BCS, 2 mo	Surg S H Browne, BUSC, to June 15, 1885
Mr R L Harris, BCS, 3 mo	Mr J H E Hart, BoUSC, 1 mo
Mr S Marsh, BUCS, 1 mo	Surg H E Busteed, M, 92 dys
Mr G J Hare, BUCS, 6 mo	Major R L Price, Bo S C
Mr G J Low, BUCS, 3 mo	Mr T Baker BoUCS, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H March, BUCS	Con H Robinson, B
Mr W J Pyves, BUCS	Lieut A Largis, M Cav
Maj K P Mainwaring, B Inf	Major G Godfrey, M Inf
Maj A C Rice, B Inf	Maj A & T McRae, Bo Inf
Capt B M Allen, BSC	

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUDAN.

THE MAHDI'S PLANS.

THE following telegram to the *Times* from Paris is a remarkable confirmation of the belief that has been held here in some quarters that the Mahdi in allowing Lord Wolseley to penetrate so far into the Desert was acting upon fixed and definite plans. The letter embodied in the telegram also shows very clearly the position of Gordon before the fall of Khartoum.

The *Débats* has received from Alexandria the summary of a letter, dated November 15, and addressed to a Soudanese merchant, which it considers to be of interest, if not to be absolutely relied on. It states that "General Gordon remains in the intrenched quarter of Khartoum, so that the remainder of the town is in constant communication with the enemy. This explains how he is still supplied with provisions. He is not obliged to feed the whole population, numbering more than 50,000 inhabitants. He has only to support his soldiers."

The Mahdi commands a force of 100,000 men, scattered between Berber, Shendy, and Kuartoum, of whom more than 20,000 are between Dongola and Khartoum. Several officers of the army of Hicks Pasha are with the Mahdi, and have formed for him more than one regular regiment. The negro regiment of Abd-el-Aal, which was at Dantiela at the time of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and which was considered, not without reason, the only good one of the Egyptian army, is also in the service of the Mahdi. Sent to the Soudan under the command of Hicks Pasha, it went over to the rebel side without hesitation. The Mahdi has still in his service a German who accompanied Hicks Pasha, and who also went over to the enemy. Lastly he has in his train a French journalist, M. Olivier Pain, who has adopted Mahomedanism, and has become the chief friend of the Mahdi. He plays a leading part, and it is under his orders that formidable intrenchments have been erected at the Mahdi's camp in Omdurman, four miles from Khartoum.

The letter also states that the Mahdi is kept well informed of the movements of the English expedition, and that he is well supplied with provisions for his troops. All the tribes are friendly to him. He is in communication with the famous Sheikh Senoussi, of Barca, with the tribes of the Hedjaz and Mecca, and with Constantinople. The greater number of the inhabitants of the province of Dongola are also favourable to him. One plan of the Mahdi is to leave the route open to General Wolseley, so as to draw him into the same snare as Gordon, whose fate he will share. The troops of the Mahdi will cut off his retreat.

GORDON AND THE MAHDI.

A TELEGRAM from Alexandria to the *Times* says :—

The Khedive received last night the following telegram from the Mudir of Dongola :—

"My messenger to General Gordon has returned. He says, 'On leaving Dongola I went by the desert to the village Zeziret Rocat, where I met a steamer in which I went to Khartoum. During the journey the crew of the vessel frequently fired on the rebels, who returned the fire. On approaching Khartoum the rebels fired from both sides of the river, but General Gordon sent two steamers to assist us to disperse the rebels. Thus we entered safely into Khartoum. General Gordon immediately questioned me as to the state of Dongola. During my stay in Khartoum the Mahdi sent a letter to General Gordon, asking permission to enter Khartoum. General Gordon replied that he could come ; he was willing to go to Omdurman to receive him. Orders were given to the troops to be ready. General Gordon, with four steamers carrying cannons, crossed the river to Omdurman. On their arrival a considerable number of rebels attacked them. A sharp fight took place, and the rebels sank one steamer with a shell. The other steamers rescued the crew, and continued the fight, eventually dispersing the enemy. I afterwards visited the Mahdi's camp, and learnt that the Mahdi has several men kept in chains, among whom were Sadeg Bey, Makin Bey, and many other officers. Hussein Bey Khalifa was free and prays daily with the Mahdi. The strong tribe of the Bakarahs left the Mahdi, and were followed by his troops, but they fought and beat the Mahdi's men. The tribe have returned to their homes."

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

THE late Mr. Cameron, in a letter to the *Standard* dated from Korti, December 28, gave a rather doleful account of the appearance of the force :—

Judged by their outward appearance only, he says her Majesty's really fine Regiment of South Stafford Infantry would be pronounced on their arrival at Korti, after a month's hard work in open navigation from Sarras, a unique collection of seedy, out-at-elbow black-guards. Officers and men look like a lot of peculiarly disreputable Seven Dials roughs. There was not a flash, even of undergarment in the Regiment, nor, I make bold to remark, a clean countenance either. Scrubby beards of a month's growth, coats and trousers sometimes patched and sometimes not, mustachioed helmets, and faces from which the skin peeled off in great ugly patches, testified to hard work in the sun from daylight to dark. Subsequently, they flashed out from odd corners in the boats their red tunics, and so managed to march past to present some slight appearance of respectability ; but the battered helmets and the patched faces still remained, and there is nothing so injurious to personal appearance as a battered military helmet. Early next day, after the campaign is concluded, could only in their everyday working clothes march past, say in St. James's Park at home, the sensation they would produce in the lanes of their cantonments would I am sure, be very profound. I heard a soldier when toiling across the waterless Desert near Suakim remark that if anybody in England—when he got back—should again dwell, in his presence, upon the glories of soldiering, "he would be extremely rude;" and so here on the Nile we have very little of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Even the trombone of the Staffordshire Regiment, stowed in the bow of one of the boats, failed to maintain its usual air of military dignity by reason of many dents and general untended, untidy aspect. Its master could spare no time from his oar or tow-rope to waste in polishing brass. A fierce old sergeant looked as if it would have preferred to commit suicide had only the power to jump over the side.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 23.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23rd January, 1885.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Col C W Wilson retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Major-General.

To be Lieut Cols—Lieut Col G B Macdonell (late Madras), from Superny to the Establishment, vice R T Hamond (late Madras) retired. Major D V Shortland (late Madras), Superny to the Establishment. Major T A Davis (late Bengal), Superny to the Establishment, in succession to Wilkes (late Bengal), transferred to Establishment, retired.

To be Majors—Capt F M Turner, vice D V Shortland (late Madras), promoted. Captain J W Yerbury, vice T A Davis (late Bengal), promoted ; Capt W S Baldock, promoted ; Lieut T W Le M Tomas-Le Marchant, promoted Lieut-Col on half pay ; Major F Rob, from Superny to the Establishment, vice H M Burgess, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

To be Captains—Lieut W H F Taylor, vice F M Turner, promoted ; Lieut C H Pelly, vice J W Yerbury, promoted ; Lieut J R K L Heyland, vice W S Baldock, promoted ; Capt A C Bailward from Superny to the Establishment, vice W D B Fenton seconded for service in the Ordnance Dept in India ; Lieut J A L Campbell, vice W Hanna, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery ; Capt H S Murray-Graham, from the Seconded List, vice A G S Wade, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery ; Lieut L Bell, from the Seconded list, to be Lieut, vice W G Massy, seconded for service in the Ordnance Dept in India ; Lieut T W Powles has been placed on the Seconded list for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

To be Quartermasters by augmentation for service as Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.—F Lane, Gent ; Albert George Hadcock, Gent ; and R S Clark, Gent.

INDIA OFFICE, 23RD JANUARY, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major W J Parker, and Major J L N Willis.

To be Capts.—Lieut P R Bairnsfather, E J N Fasken.

L G Ayde, H B Urmston, H R Marret, C S Macausland, D F R B Knox and H M P Hawkes.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major and Bt Lieut-Col H A Shakespear, and Major F Currie.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major J W S Butler.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Depy Surg-Genl.—Brigade Surg G Bidie, CIE.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major R Poole.
To be Captain.—Lieut J Monteith.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, February 9.

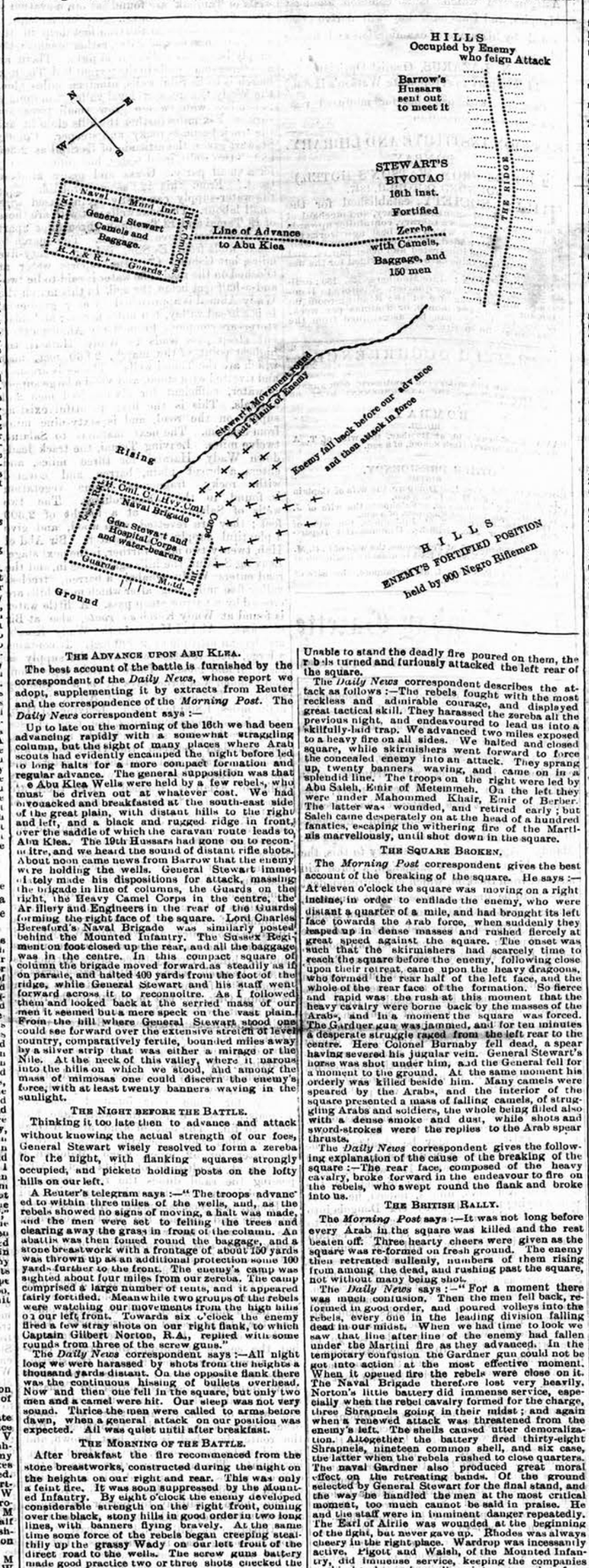
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·861
Temperature of the Air	71·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	49·7
Relative humidity of Air	41
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8s.	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	62·9
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	387

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BATTLE OF ABU KLEA.

YESTERDAY'S mail brought full particulars of the battle of Abu Klea, when a force of 1,500 under Sir Herbert Stewart routed 10,000 of the Mahd's followers. The rough sketch which we produce below gives some idea of the position of the contending forces. The first square on the road represents the order in which General Stewart formed his column on the afternoon of the 16th, when the enemy appeared in sight. The second square represents the arrangement of our troops at the moment when the enemy attacked in force. There is some doubt as to the precise positition of the enemy's camp, and that shown in this plan is purely conjectural. The probability is that it lay on the other side of the ridge nearer to Metammeh.



THE ADVANCE UPON ABU KLEA.

The best account of the battle is furnished by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose report we adopt, supplementing it by extracts from Reuter and the correspondence of the *Morning Post*. The *Daily News* correspondent says :—

Up to late on the morning of the 16th we had been advancing rapidly with a somewhat straggling column, but that night the enemy's camp fires showed that he had evidently encamped the night before led to long halts for a more compact formation and regular advance. The general supposition was that 6 Abu Klea Wells were held by a few rebels, who might be driven out at whatever cost. We had encamped and breakfasted at the south-east side of the great plain, with distant hills to the right and left, and a black and rugged ridge in front, over the saddle of which the caravan route leads to Abu Klea. The 19th Hussars had gone on to reconnoitre, and we heard the sound of distant rifle shots. About noon came news from Barrow that the enemy were holding the wells. General Stewart immediately made his dispositions for attack, massing the brigade in line of columns, the Guards on the right, the Heavy Camel Corps in the centre, the Artillery and Engineers in the rear of the Guards forming the right face of the square. Lord Charles Beresford's Naval Brigade was similarly posted behind the Mounted Infantry. The Sussex Regiment on foot closed up the rear, and all the baggage was in the square. In this compact figure of column the brigade moved forward as steadily as if on parade, and halted 400 yards from the foot of the ridge, while General Stewart and his staff went forward across the plain as if reconnoitring, followed them and looked back at the serried mass of our men it seemed but a mere speck on the vast plain. From the hill where General Stewart stood one could see forward over the extensive stretch of level country, comparatively fertile, bounded miles away by a silver strip that was either a mirage or the Nile. At the neck of this valley, where it narrows into the hills on which we stood, and among the mass of mimosas one could discern the enemy's force, with at least twenty banners waving in the sunlight.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Thinking it too late then to advance and attack without knowing the actual strength of our foes, General Stewart wisely resolved to form a zereba for the night, with flanking squares strongly occupied, and pickets holding posts on the lofty hills on our left.

As Reuter's telegram says :—"The troops advanced to within six miles of the wells, and as the rebels showed no signs of moving, a halt was made, and the men were set to felling the trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abatis was then found round the square, and a stone breastwork with a frontage of about 100 yards was thrown up as an additional protection some 100 yards further to the front. The enemy's camp was sighted about four miles off, and their force is said comprised a large number of tents, and it appeared fairly fortified. Meanwhile two groups of the rebels were watching our movements from the high hills on our left, from which the leading division falling fired a few stray shots on our right flank, to which Captain Gilbert Norton, R.A., replied with some rounds from three of the screw guns."

The *Daily News* correspondent says :—All night long we were pressed by the fires from the heights a thousand yards distant. On the opposite flank there was the continuous hissing of bullets overhead. Now and then one fell in the square, but only two men and a camel were hit. At last cavalry formed for the charge, and then on a sudden a large body rushed, and wildly charged the front of our square. Unable to stand the deadly fire poured on them, the rebels turned and furiously attacked the left rear of the square.

The *Daily News* correspondent describes the attack as follows :—The rebels fought with the most reckless and admirable courage, and displayed great tactical skill. They harassed the zereba all the previous night, and endeavoured to lead us into a skilfully-laid trap. We advanced to lead us into a to a heavy fire on all sides. We halted and closed square, while skirmishers went forward to force the concealed enemy into an attack. They sprang up, twenty banners waving, and came on in a splendid line. The troops on the right were led by Abu Saleh, Emir of Metemmeh. On the left they were under Mahommed Khair, Emir of Berber. The latter was wounded and retired early ; but Saleh came desperately on at the head of a hundred fanatics, escaping the withering fire of the Martinis marvellously, until shot down in the square.

THE SQUARE BROKEN.

The *Morning Post* correspondent gives the best account of the breaking of the square. He says :—At eleven o'clock the square was moving on a right incline, in order to enfilade the enemy, who were distant a quarter of a mile, and had brought its left face towards the Arab force, when suddenly they leaped up in a dense mass and rushed fiercely at great speed against the square. The onset was such that the skirmishers had scarcely time to reach the square before the enemy, following close upon their retreat came upon the rear face, which who formed the rear half of the left face, and the whole of the rear face of the formation. So fierce and rapid was the rush at this moment that the heavy cavalry were borne back by the onset of the Arabs, and in a moment the square was forced. The Gardner gun was jammed, and for ten minutes a desperate struggle raged from the left rear to the centre. Here Colonel Burnaby fell dead, a spear having severed his jugular vein. General Stewart's horse was shot under him, and the General fell for a moment to the ground. At the same moment his orderly was killed beside him. Many camels were speared by the Arabs, and the interior of the square presented a mass of falling camels, of struggling Arabs and soldiers, the whole being filled also with a dense smoke and dust, while shots and sword-strokes were the replies to the Arab spear thrusts.

The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following explanation of the cause of the breaking of the square :—The rear face, composed of the heavy cavalry, broke forward in the endeavour to fire on the rebels, who swept round the flank and broke into us.

THE BRITISH RALLY.

The *Morning Post* says :—It was not long before every Arab in the square was killed and the rest driven off. Three hearty cheers were given as the square was re-formed on fresh ground. The enemy then retreated sullenly, numbers of them rising from among the dead, and rushing past the square, not without many being shot.

The *Daily News* says :—"For a moment there was much confusion. Then the men fell back, reformed in good order, and poured volleys into the rebels, every one in the leading division falling a few stray shots on our right flank, to which Captain Gilbert Norton, R.A., replied with some rounds from three of the screw guns."

The *Daily News* correspondent says :—All night long we were pressed by the fires from the heights a thousand yards distant. On the opposite flank there was the continuous hissing of bullets overhead. Now and then one fell in the square, but only two men and a camel were hit. At last cavalry formed for the charge, and then on a sudden a large body rushed, and wildly charged the front of our square.

THE RETREAT AND PURSUIT.

The *Daily News* says :—"The steadiness of the Guards, Marines, and Mounted Infantry prevailed, and the fierce foes retired beaten, leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded, with arms and banners. Barrow's Hussars came up soon after, but were too late to sabre the retreating foes, many of whom, however, were shot down while retiring. After the fight had terminated the Hussars were sent forward to the wells of Abu Klea, which were then just two miles in advance, and took possession of them after a few shots. The heat has been extreme, and the men, who were without water or food, bore up admirably. Their behaviour was simply splendid during the march, and worthy of the highest praise when they were in the face of the enemy. The wells of Abu Klea were reached by the troops at five o'clock in the afternoon. The water is plentiful and is excellent for drinking. At eight o'clock at night General Stewart sent back a portion of the Guards, with some of the heavy Cavalry Camel Corps and of the Mounted Infantry, to fetch everything from the entrenched post in the rear. They all arrived safely at eight A.M., and on their arrival the troops here had the first food which they had partaken of for twenty-four hours. General Stewart was to advance on Metammeh on the 18th inst., leaving the post here under the charge of a strong detachment, with the wounded. The prisoners, in giving an account of the number of their force, reckon up the tribes, having on an average 800 men each in the field, which would make the total 8,000 men. Another report says :—The number of the enemy was 14,000. They are said to have consisted of followers of the Mahdi from Khartoum, Kordofan, Berber, the latter having especially sent great chiefs. Among the killed are the Emir of Metammeh and the chief of the Hamara Arabs. One of these penetrated into the square on horseback. The number of the enemy killed is supposed to have been 2,000. Another report says 1,200. They had 900 special riflemen who were negroes, and proved themselves to be good shots, as these men kept up on the hills they suffered less than the others.

The country at the scene of the battle is rocky, rugged hills forming the boundaries of the valleys, into which run deep gullies. There is some vegetation, but not any luxuriant growth.

The Abu Klea Wells furnish the last place for an important halt for the caravans going to Khartoum before reaching Metammeh. Abu Klea is directly upon the canal track. It is constantly resorted to by the caravans, and the Arabs of the surrounding country know either their docks and herds. Abu Klea may almost be said to be the termination of the actually desert portion of the march of our troops. Up to this point they had passed through many varieties of stony and sandy plains, with here and there poor vegetation, occasionally even grass and trees.

It is understood that her Majesty has telegraphed to General Stewart, through Lord Wolseley, her congratulations on his brilliant achievement, and likewise her sympathy with those wounded in the battle.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE RANK AND FILE.

We have received from the War Office the following list of casualties (verified as far as possible) among the non-commissioned officers and men of the force engaged at the Abu Klea Wells on the 17th inst.":—

KILLED.

1st Life Guards.—1019 F. Woodhouse ; 705 Nicholson.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—1098 Cooper ; 2537 Stenning ; 2389 Beckwith.

5th Dragoon Guards.—2404 Blaine ; 2334 Bunch ; 2722 Franklin ; 1726 Hewitt.

3th Dragoon Guards.—1952 Sergeant Heverin ; 2116 Budd ; 2069 Bates ; 2202 Martin ; 1787 Sergeant ; 1942 Thompson.

Royal Dragoons.—1954 Sergeant Philips ; 9 8 (1926) Robinson ; 2220 [? 2202] Willis ; 1776 Cross ; 2487 Condon ; 2223 Counel ; 2275 Fox ; 2257 Jo nson ; 22 4 Read ; 2230 Reed ; 22 2 Sieadman ; 1302 Norman.

Scots Greys.—2276 Corporal Shiells ; 2283 Brannon ; 2293 (? 2393) Campbell ; 2187 Hall ; 1507 Howett ; 2477 Hutson ; 1988 Mellow ; (? 1930 Mealow) ; 2247 Nichol (? 2272 Nicol) ; 2165 Robb ; 2382 Walton.

5th Lancers.—2343 (7344) Sergeat Perceval ; 2333 Corporal Parker ; 897 Bell ; 2165 (? 2155) Macgrath

16th Lancers.—2.23 Corporal Jacques ; 2044 Silvester ; 1823 Tylor ; 3000 (? 2000) Osborne.

19th Hussars.—2334 Penton (? Purton) ; 2155 Corporal Walker.

Guards Camel Regiment.—(Grenadier Guards. 3059 Ormiston. (Scots Guards) 3057 Donaldson) (Coldstream Guards) 5248 (? 5244) Taylor. (Marines) 4 Walter ; 16 Lucking

Royal Sussex.—26 Macloriey ; 37 Weston.

Mounted Infantry.—(Royal Rifles) 1923 (? 1930) Bowles ; 3476 Turner. (West Kent Regiment) 2611 Corporal Miles. (Connaught Rangers) 447 Cosgrove. (Essex Regiment) 381 Wilford.

Naval Brigade.—Chief Boatswain's Mate, Rhodes (? Rhoods) ; Gunner's Mate, Webb ; Armourer, Miller ; A. B. Loar (? Lower, Burney (? Burley), Nye.

WOUNDED.

2nd Life Guards.—1164 Sellers.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2489 Corporal Hawley.

Fourth Dragoon Guards—2250 Sergeant Nix ; 2283 Brooks ; 2074 Connolly ; 2839 Hayward ; 2630 Rider ; 2715 Steel ; 2273 Rix, slightly ; 2104 Simpson, slightly.

Fifth Dragoon Guards.—2090 Collins ; 1885 Martin (?Maher) ; 1404 Cook, slightly ; 2321 Gibson, slightly ; 2057 Gordon, slightly ; 1889 Martin, slightly ; 1928 Roberts, slightly.

Royal Dragoons.—2014 Sergeant-Major Grant, slightly ; 2219 (2116) Corporal Rogers, slightly ; 1803 East ; 1998 Moore ; 1553 (? 1539) Wagg ; 2193 Ash, slightly.

Scots Greys.—2141 Finletter ; 2177 (?2277) Killorn ; 2361 Read ; 2454 Beazley, slightly ; 2034 Hardy, slight y

5th Lancers.—1833 Trumpeter Coyne, slightly ; 2130 Austin, slightly.

16th Lancers.—1987 Slack, slightly.

19th Hussars.—1532 Whitfield ; 1031 Sergeant Short ; 1859 Wheatan, slightly ; 1934 Ray, slightly.

Royal Artillery.—23909 Sergeant Lee, slightly ; Gunner Nichol on (? 23623 Southern Division).

Guards Camel Regiment.—(Grenadier Guards) 7053 (?7145) Hewitt ; 7123 Richardson. (Scots Guards) 3317 Fox ; 3335 (?3325) Corporal Parker ; 5020 Smith. (Coldstream Guards) 5007 Sergeant Pearson. (Marines) 3 Kevin ; 35 Russell. Grenadier Guards) 3535 Rowland, slightly ; 3445 Davis, slightly.

Royal Sussex.—1094 Deadman, slightly ; 1973 Sloake, slightly.

Mounted Infantry.—(Gordon Highlanders) 811 Bannerman, fatally ; 2189 (? 2134) Sharp. (Duke of Cornwall's 305 Smith, slightly. (Sussex Regiment) 2027 Corporal Virgo, slightly ; 232 Botling ; 1779 (?1799) Callaghan ; 908 Bennett. (7th Hussars) 2306 (? 2300) Sergeant Sheeman. (Royal Irish) 1162 (? 1162) Sergeant Leggett ; 1123 Eagan, slightly ; 1212 Mann ; 3733 Tomkins ; 3660 Fursden ; 1102 Sanders ; 596 Tyler ; 503 Hold ; Corporal Hobbs. (R fle Brigade) 2003 Corporal Elliott ; 3013 (? 13) Corporal Finney, slightly ; 3021 Auger, slightly ; 3021 Franklin, slightly ; 4479 Payne ; 6162 Yatton ; 3303 Wood, slightly. (Connaught Rangers) 2060 McGinn, slightly ; 2266 Neighbour ; 2 30 Quinn. (Scots Fu-liers) 681 Rattrry ; 513 Wilmie.

Naval Brigade.—Seaman, Moore ; A. B. Legg ; Boatswain's Mate, Saysell ; A. B., Dredge, slightly ; A. B., Whitehead, slightly.

[N. B.—When not otherwise stated the abovenamed held the rank of private.]

Among the callers at the War Office were some relatives of Lord St. Vincent, whose name apears in the official list as wounded ; but a private telegram received seems to indicate that he is dead. The authorities however know nothing beyond the fact that his lordship was severely wounded. Lieutenant Lyall's relatives also called, having heard privately that his wounds are regarded as most serious.

Lord Airlie has telegraphed to his brother-in-law Mr. Mitford, of the Office of Works, that he has only sustained a slight wound in the hand.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs :—It is reported that a Usutu impi has raided into the Zululand Reserve and seized some cattle. Usibepu has applied for a pass in order to visit Sir Henry Bulwer. He feels certain that he will be replaced in possession of his territory. Umuyamana complains of Boer encroachments, declares that Zululand always belonged to the English, and craves our protection. Methuen's Horse has been constituted as a fighting force with remarkable rapidity. Enlisted in London late in November, the men advanced, armed and equipped from Hopetown to the scene of action on the 5th instant. Sir Charles Warren left Hopetown for Barkly on the same day.

News from Zululand always requires confirmation, but there is good reason to believe that Dinizulu and the other heads of the Usutu party have retired to their strongholds in the Inkome forest after being ordered by the Boers to remove to Usibepu's territory, near the coast. A deputation of the Usutu headmen has visited Mr. Osborn, declaring that their people are British subjects, and praying for annexation. The Resident replied that the matter was out of his hands. The waggon tax was, it seems, imposed by the Boers, not by Dinizulu.

The local Press states that the new Republican authorities have been warned by the Transvaal Government not to allot farms within the line of 1884, and the Boers have agreed to respect this line. Mr. Joubert has refused to be their President. General Smith is reported to be in the Boer camp. The Boers appear to be uneasy about the prospect of affairs, and desire to sell their land claims. Robertson's station is said to be included in one farm.

It is believed that steps are being taken to erect a fort commanding the main road near St. Paul's. Intriguers sent out from the Orange Free State are said to be agitating the Basutos by spreading false reports.

THE LATE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

THE will (dated April 22, 1881) of Mootizum ool Moolk Mohamjood Dowlah Furedoon Jah Syud Mansoor Ulleo Khan Bahadoor Nusrut Jung, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, late of the Palace, Moorshedabad, Bengal, who died on Nov. 4 last, was proved in London on the 6th inst. by James Lower Thomas, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to 3700£. The testator directs that his non-Nizamut children shall be brought up in the Mahometan faith, and such as are males, at the age of ten, be sent to England to receive a liberal and suitable European secular education, and be trained for the legal, medical, military, or mercantile professions, as they shall show aptitude or choice. His body, and the bodies of his deceased children buried at Kensal-green Cemetery, England, are to be taken to the sacred city of Kerbela, Turkish Arabia, and there interred. He states that he has, by settlements and gifts, disposed of the bulk of his property in his lifetime ; and he now gives the remainder of his property, after payment of debts and expenses, and the expense of the removal of his own and his children's bodies to Kerbela and of having a pilgrimage performed on his behalf to the Holy City of Mecca and to the Tombs of the Apostles, as to 3000l. for such of his grown-up sons as his wife, Mohammadee Begum and his executors may deem to have usually resided with him ; and as to the ultimate residue for the use of his said wife and for the maintenance and education of his non-Nizamut children.

MADRAS.

RETURN OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS.—The French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, 1074 tons, Captain G. Benoit, arrived in the Pondicherry Roads a few days ago from Cayenne, Gaudelope, and Martinique, having on board 244 time-expired and other emigrants. Forty deaths from dysentery occurred during the voyage, which took 40 days from Martinique. Many of the coolies are of the better class who have served several contracts, having been employed as maistries and in other superior positions. Most of these brought considerable sums of money with them, mostly in gold coins and bills, but a good many others were very poor. Wages for all kinds of Indian labour are still high throughout the French colonies, especially at Cayenne, where first class estate maistries earn from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem ; ordinary coolies get from Rs. 18 to 28 per month. There were a good many sick among the coolies landed, who were immediately conveyed to a camp which had been formed for their reception outside the Boulevards on the south beach, and placed under medical care.—*Mail

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

CONSOLS in London have recovered ¼ of the previous decline, and are now 99¾—a movement which we should be inclined to view more as a reaction after the previous rapid fall, than an indication of any actual improvement in the situation, either political or financial. Money is certainly no easier; on the contrary, private advices convey intimations of Government being possible borrowers against the expenses of the Egyptian expedition, and the advance in the Paris exchange on London from francs 25·34½ to francs 25·37 per £ is an indication that money is being sent to London in expectation of dearer rates of discount. Rupee Paper is again ¼ lower at £77 for Fours and £79 for Fours-and-a-half.

The London General Produce markets are unchanged all round.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales being 8,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered throughout, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. higher, and from New York futures are quoted 2 points higher, although the two days' receipts are liberal. The comparison to date with the two previous seasons is as follows:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	16,000	21,000	25,000
Three days'	25,000	40,000	44,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,216,000	4,104,000	4,529,000

The following extract from the Liverpool *Daily Post* shows that up to the departure of the mail arrived to-day estimates of the ultimate out-turn were as divergent as ever:—

The uncertainty which exists in respect of the out-turn of the American crop is responsible for much of the present inactivity here and in Manchester; and, considering the very small amount of business going on, prices are very steady. The crop estimates vary from 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 bales, with some higher even than the latter figure. There is an inclination on the part of the public to lean towards the larger estimate; but this is kept in check by the pertinacity with which the 5,500,000 to 5,500,000 estimates are adhered to by a number of well-known authorities. The result is that buyers are doing as little as possible until they can make up their minds about the crop. Meanwhile reports continue to come to hand indicating reduced shipments from Bombay for the first half of the year.

The Cotton market here to-day shows no change. The demand is as limited as before, and prices are nominally unchanged. Some small ready purchase are again reported in Khandeish, but for future delivery we hear of no business.

WHEAT is depressed, with very few buyers for export. The dulness, however, is checking supplies, the arrivals now showing a considerable falling off as compared with the previous fortnight.

SEEDS are quiet and generally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are decidedly firmer. The regular Liverpool liners have all been withdrawn from the market, in anticipation of tonnage being required to transport troops to Egypt, and ready rates are consequently higher. For this month's loading 27s. 6d. 28s. 9d. is being quoted, and there are very few steamers available at any price. Still the stagnation in our export trade prevents shippers booking far forward, and for April loading offers to engage at 25s. per ton meet with no response.

PIECE-GOODS continue dull, with barely an average business doing.

COALS are in strong demand at a further advance of Rs. 4 per ton to arrive, but sellers have quite withdrawn pending more definite intelligence regarding the Egyptian expedition. Even if no troops went from here, the demand for tonnage at home would tend to advance outward rates of freight.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London down to 49¾d. per oz. our market opened weak with a decline of 1-32d. and has remained very dull throughout the day. In Calcutta yesterday a large business is said to have been done, but here there is no disposition shown to sell even at the decline, prospects of trade being the reverse of encouraging. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7d.	per rupee
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-32d.	"
France "	2·04¾	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very weak and Fours for cash have declined to Rs. 97½, with sellers rather than buyers at that. Fours-and-a-half remain at par, but nominal.

SHARES keep dull to a degree. In Spinning and Weaving Mills, where any business has been done, a decline of Rs. 5 per share has been established, but actual transactions are insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	850
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	297½
Bellary	930	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	580
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	800	200	200	..	185
New Bharur Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	580
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	250
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	880
Dhulleea P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,860
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5·0	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 74	145
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	392½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	195
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	820	218-3·0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 820 shares	..	220	150-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	820	5·7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	820	21-13 1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	4100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	41	410	5·-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Golaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700		720
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	320

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 188	515
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,0 0	100	10	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 174	400
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,·0	Rs. 30	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,·0	10	1·0	..	99
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,·0	Rs. 30	910
Budneia Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 40	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	200	..	230
Coorla Mills	1,340	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 00	2,0·0	..	300
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0·0	1, 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	50	Rs. 25	750xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	575
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Gordon Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	..	280
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,·0	1,·0	Rs. 70	1,200
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4·0	50	500	Rs. 20	495
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	688	1,000	1,000	..	850
James Greaves Mills.	100	1500	400	..	435
Jaffer Alli Khin. Co.	1,241	5··	500	Rs. 40	500
Jawra Bhaloo	1, 00	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	820
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	150	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,0··	Rs. 35	655
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Manasion Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	195
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,385
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	605
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	120
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	980
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	695
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	190
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	62	1924
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	125
Queen Spining	800	1,000	1,·0	..	765
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0··	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	878	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,375
Soonderdas	850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	845
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Duchess, 1,283 tons, Captain J. W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th Jan.), with a cargo of 2,148 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE steamer Bangore Head, 1,995 tons, Captain T. McCadmet, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (2nd Jan.) via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mackenzie and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 863 tons, Captain Simson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mr. Eaton, Mr. R. W. Eagerton, Captain Carter, Mr. McMullan, Major H. J. Nares, and 119 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Duchess (s)	Ashton	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Feb. 7.
	Catha[illegible] (s)	Fairclough	London, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Sumatra (s)	Worcester	China &c.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Alebula, to Liverpool.
" Pachumba, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Fagan, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deolalee.
Luckhardt, Col., Transport Department, on duty, from Poona.
Bayly, Major General, Inspector General of Ordnance, from Poona.
Carter, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Ranpeb, Captain, Dy. Ast. Adjt. Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Nares, Major, Dy. Ast. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Bhooj.
Dickson, Captain, 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Mhow.
Macnaghton,, Col., Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

'Connell, Captain, Glocestershire, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, February 10.

B. V. RIFLE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association held on Friday, the 6th Feb., it was resolved—

1st.—That the competition for the National Rifle Association silver medal as shot for in the late Association meeting remains good, and that it will not be fired for again.

2nd.—That the B. V. Rifle Association will pay the entrance fees of five members of the Corps who may be desirous of trying for places in the Indo-Wimbledon Rifle Competition.

3rd.—The competition for these nominations will take place at Cooria and Poona or Kirkee on Thursday, the 12th inst. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance and one sighting shot at each distance. Wimbledon targets and rules. Other members of the Corps may, if they choose, compete for places on payment of their own entrance fees, *viz*, Rs. 10.

4th.—The sizes of targets are as follows:—3rd Class—Bull's eye, 8 inches; inner 24 inches; magpie 36 inches; outer remainder of target 4 feet square. 2nd Class—Bull's eye, 2 feet; magpie 3 feet; inner, 4 feet; outer remainder of target 6ft. square.

5th.—The final three competitions, from which the names of those selected to represent the Indo-Wimbledon team at Wimbledon will be taken, have been arranged to take place on Monday, 23rd instant, Thursday, 26th, and Saturday, 28th. The scores and etrance fees from must be sent to the Adjutant before the 1st March, when the three trial competitions close. The fees and registers will be sent to Major Francis, 2nd P. V. R.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 *till* 5.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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DR. RUSTOMJEE BHARUCHA, L. M., Medical Superintendent, Colaba Parsee Sanitarium, writes:—"I shall be very happy to recommend my patients to Mr. Lazarus' care. I am very satisfied with his results in cases of Astigmatism which is so common amongst Myopics, and I am sure they will derive great benefit by his mode of examination and fitting glasses."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SAVAGE—February 10, at Bombay, the wife of T. A Savage, Cathedral High School, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BOILEAU—February 4, at Dinapore, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th B. I. I., of a son.
CALLAGHAN—January 30, at Fatehpore, the wife of J. W. Callaghan, District Engineer, of a son.
GRIFFITHS—February 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Sub-Conductor Jno. Griffiths, Commissariat Department, of a son.
O'BRIEN—February 5, at Ferozepore, the wife of C. R. M. O'Brien, Esq., (XXX) The East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.
ROBERTSON—February 4, at Purtabpore, the wife of John Robertson, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885

IT is now finally decided that a contingent from India shall form part of the expedition which is to be sent to Suakim under General Nurdigate. Our London correspondent states that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has constituted itself the war trumpet of a certain section of the Liberal party, has announced that the Cabinet has decided that it is necessary to maintain England's credit in Egypt and the East by defeating the Mahdi. Apparently as subsidiary to this, the main object of the new campaign, a force will advance from Suakim, which our correspondent says is to be under an independent command, whose object shall be to smash Osman Digma. We are expressly informed that no advance from Suakim will be made for two months, while Lord Wolseley will summer at Berber, and will advance on Khartoum only in September. We are not, therefore, to expect any immediate results from the despatch of the new force of eight thousand men to the Soudan. We must possess our souls in patience. The Indian Contingent cannot even hope to advance from Suakim until the middle of April. By that time the hot weather will be at hand, if it have not already set in, and campaigning in the open will probably be deferred until the time comes for Lord Wolseley's advance in force upon Khartoum. Whether Khartoum will then have any objective existence it may be doubted. The Mahdi has a prejudice against stone walls, and even against mud huts. He will probably rase Khartoum and betake himself to the depths of Kordofan, unless, indeed, he should prefer trying to find his way *via* Dongola into Egypt. If this movement suggests itself to the Mahomedan leader, it is pretty certain that Lord Wolseley will not summer in Berber, where, for all practical purposes, he would be as much out of the world until September, as Gordon himself was at Khartoum. He would be surrounded by the nomads, and continually harassed by attacks upon his convoys. It is always safe when it is announced that General Wolseley intends to go to Damietta, for instance, to assume possibly he is really going elsewhere. Still the programme is that he remains at Berber for the next six months.

We have no information as to the fate of General Gordon. There was a rumour in Bombay yesterday that intelligence had been received that he was certainly killed, but there is no reason to believe that the report had any basis of fact. We see that the Government at home is inclined to believe that the General may be holding out somewhere with a forlorn hope, and General Sir Redvers Buller is instructed to push on if he thinks there is any reason to believe that such is the case. This point will soon be cleared up, but at present there is a strange absence of any information regarding it. We hear nothing further with respect to the small body of men who had sought refuge on an island in the Nile above Metammeh. It appears that Lord Charles Beresford was sent in a steamer from Metammeh to succour them, and it may be hoped he has succeeded in bringing them off. Now that General Sir Redvers Buller has got some more guns—the balance probably of the camel battery, half of which accompanied General Stewart to Abuklea—we may hear of Metammeh being shelled and taken. This will greatly add to the security of the small column which is still, and must continue to be for some days at least, in an isolated and precarious position so far from its supports.

THE resolution of the Cabinet to send a force to Berber from Suakim awakens interest in the physical characteristics of this oft-discussed route, and in the difficulties that it must present to an advance. Our information is gleaned from the reports of Major Prout in 1874, Colonel the Hon. Colborne (one of the three survivors of Hicks's army) in 1883, the late Lieut.-Colonel Stewart (Gordon's gallant comrade in the defence of Khartoum) in 1883, and Colonel Ardagh in 1884. Leaving Suakim by a causeway to the mainland, the road takes a south-west direction to the wells which supply the town, distant one mile. This is the usual point of departure for caravans proceeding to Berber. Hence the road travels north-west across a great plain covered with boulders for eleven miles, and crosses a high spur of the Waratab mountains, on the lower slopes of which are found the wells of Handub at 150 feet above sea-level. There are five wells, one of sweet and four of brackish water; the present supply is sufficient for 250 men and 500 animals, but large quantities can be obtained by digging. The inhabitants of the district belong to the Hadendowa tribe, who in peaceful times supply camels for the Berber trade. Five miles from Handub wells the road, or rather track, enters the mountain by Wady Otao. This wady is the bed of a torrent, and supports the growth of a few stunted acacias. At Otao, which is 1,350 feet above sea-level, at a distance of nine miles, are two wells with water for 250 men and animals; but the supply is capable of increase, as it lies three-and-a-half feet only below the surface. Four miles further is Wady Sinkat, enclosed by high and rocky mountains. Here fair grazing for goats and camels is found. The valley then narrows to a defile; and the wells of Tambuk are found at an elevation of 1,800 feet above sea-level. Colonel Ardagh, in 1884, found one well thirteen feet deep in the rock, with five feet of water, rather brackish, the supply being two gallons a minute. There are also three small wells in the torrent bed. The next march is to Es Sibil wells, nineteen miles along the Wady Omarege, a level valley from one to two miles wide, where grow small trees and shrubs. Six miles further the hills close in, and the track becomes rocky and steeper. Colonel Stewart gives the altitude of Es Sibil as 2,300 feet, "two wells, good water, but sufficient only for a small party. Grass and many kinds of trees." From this it seems probable that the water-supply can easily be increased with small labour. The next wells met with are those of El Tamai and El Tuahwah, three miles apart and 2,860 feet above sea-level. The march to these wells from Es Sibil is long, twenty-five miles, but Colonel Colborne reports water at O'oched on the road. The water is said to lie two-and-a-half feet below the soil. In this march the Wady Ahmed is approached by easy gradients. It is a broad valley, ten miles across; and dust-storms are common. From Wady Ahmed a short but steep pass leads to Wady Haratri, the highest point of the march, 2,850 feet, near which are the Tamai wells. The wells are deep and rivetted with stone, and yield a large supply of water, sufficient for six hundred men and animals. This is the first plentiful existing supply on the road, and is sixty-nine miles from Suakim. The next march is to Salalut, twelve miles. Leaving Tamai, the track leads down Wady Haratri for three miles, and enters a broad plain, barren, and covered with rocky fragments. Some vegetation is found in the water-courses. The two wells of Salalut are at a height of 2,300 feet; they are revetted with wood, and give a plentiful supply of good water. Bir Abd el Hab, twenty-two miles further, is the next stage. Leaving Salalut, the hills again close in, and the road enters Wady Ohabal, a barren, treeless valley five miles long, after which more hills are crossed by a narrow steep pass. A little water is found at Wady Koreb *en route*, also at Bir el Matre. Abd el Hab is in the Wady Koreb, and has an altitude of 2,300 feet. It contains a large, deep-revetted well, and the supply is plentiful and good. There is rich vegetation, and Colonel Colborne says it is a "gushing spring." The next stage is to Ariab, twenty-eight miles, 1,800 feet high. Leaving El Hab, after descending a few miles, the road crosses a level rocky plain surrounded by mountains, the boundary between the Hadendowa and Bisharin Arabs, and further on enters the narrow Wady Unga, after which the pretty valley of Ariab is reached. Here there are three fine wells, furnishing a large supply of good water. The valley is five miles long by two miles wide, and contains pasturage for camels and goats. Many acacia trees surround the well, and Colonel Colborne speaks of it as a charming spot (comparatively of course). Some Bedouin families live here with their flocks and some cattle. Leaving the smiling Ariab, the real difficulties of the march commence, for no water is found before the wells of Obak are reached, a distance of 53 miles. At seven miles Wady Berud is entered, the road leading over barren plains and low hills. Twenty-three miles further is Wady Laemeb, where a little coarse grass is found. Still further on in this waterless region is Mount Ofik, the last mountain on the route, and about twelve miles from Ofik are Obak wells, 1,560 feet above the sea. Before reaching Obak the weary traveller encounters miles of loose deep sand, adding seriously to his toil and sufferings. At Obak are some thirty wells of brackish, not to say salt water, of a depth of thirty feet, revetted with wood, and yielding a supply for some four hundred men and animals. When empty the wells take four hours to fill. The belt of sand around Obak is five miles wide. Leaving Obak, there is no water for 52 miles, when Mahobeh is reached, at an altitude of 1,144 feet. After passing the sand dunes the road crosses a stony plain on which the solitary granite hill of Eremit is a good landmark. At about thirty miles the road ascends the Wady Abuselem, the last wady met with. Twenty-two more weary miles, and the cultivation of Mahobeh with plentiful and good water gladdens the worn-out caravan. Only five miles more, and Berber is reached. Berber boasts 3,000 male inhabitants, according to Colonel Stewart, and has a small bazaar and telegraph office. The town is protected by earthworks, 4,500 yards in extent. It is described as feverish, but the centre of considerable traffic, caravans from Suakim and Korosko transferring goods to boats here. Besides the route above described, there is another *via* Tamanib and Sinkat which joins the other at the wells of Salalut, and there are many other tracks known to the Arab tribes. But the route described is the best known, and is said to be the easiest, the gradient being but slight. The map shows that some of the difficult places can be turned if it is decided to run a railway to Berber. The proposal to run down a railway to Berber has some attraction to many minds, but we suspect that the Government will think at least twice before including that in their plans. Let us at any rate learn what a railway would be for—whether for the special purposes of this campaign, or for the permanent and normal purposes of a trade route. In the latter event it would be a very handsome present to the children of the desert, which they would surely misuse, and which England would certainly object to pay for. If we could get to Berber only by railway, the chances are that we might never get there at all. The route, as we have shown, bristles with difficulties, and the campaign will be severe. We hope it will not be a prolonged one, but the foundations for such a hope, we are bound to say, are slender.

THE *Englishman* contradicts the statement which we made on Friday last that the Government possessed on the previous Tuesday full particulars of the fall of Khartoum. The Calcutta paper states that the Government of India learned for the first time of what happened from Reuter's telegram which was issued on Friday. If this be so there was great remissness somewhere. We have good grounds for asserting that on Tuesday week all the particulars of the fall of Khartoum were known in London to the Ministers, and a very little later to the press.

THE Administration Report for 1884 of the Forest Department in the Bombay Presidency conveys little that can awaken the displeasure of the most inveterate enemies of that useful but much maligned service. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt will have to look elsewhere than in this Report for a new corroboration of his distrust of the way in which Forest regulations are applied in India. The system, in fact, appears to have worked smoothly enough in this Presidency during the twelve months under review. The forest fires, which Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has described as the poor cultivator's peculiar means of taking revenge for the loss of his common rights in the forests of this country, have not been unusually frequent or destructive, and forest offences—in the northern circle at any rate—have been fewer than for many years past. Besides this, the department is year by year becoming a more valuable source of profit, the net revenue having risen from eight lakhs and a quarter in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,17,100 last year. The increase is progressive, but as it is there seem little doubt that the forest wealth of the country is not made as much of as it might be. The Government Resolution on the Report says that with thorough conservancy, which, however, is possible only with much larger establishments, the forest revenue of the Presidency is capable of much further expansion. Amongst the successes of the year is the endeavour to reclothe with trees the hills on the frontier between Barsi and the Nizam's territory; the spontaneous re-appearance of the teak tree, the Conservator says, here after so many years of absence, that its name is unknown to the people, is very hopeful evidence of what can be accomplished in restoring trees to the hills, and in thus reconstituting the living natural reservoirs upon the higher levels of this comparatively arid country. This shows what can be done for the increased growth of teak in India, and the example ought to be widely followed.

INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

WE hear on undeniable authority that it has been decided to send a contingent of Indian troops to the Soudan. This step was not decided upon without considerable negotiations between the Home Government and the Government of India.

The contingent, we are informed, will consist of four regiments, three of which will be supplied by Bengal, and one by Bombay.

Bengal's quota, we believe, will comprise one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry.

The Bombay contribution towards the contingent will consist of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, about seven hundred strong. The regiment is at present at Poona. Its commandant is Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Singleton, who was appointed in October last. Lieut.-Colonel C. D. P. Payne and Major C. J. A. Yates, its wing commanders, are both at present on furlough. Captain E. Werge is therefore officiating second in command. The other wing officers are Captain A. W. C. Bell (Wing Commander, 16th N. I.), Captain R. E. D. Reily (officiating Wing Commander and Superintendent, Rest Camp, Poona), Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase (Quartermaster-General's Department), and Lieutenant R. A. B. Carter (Adjutant). Surgeon F. Burness is the medical officer to the regiment. Lieutenant H. L. Custance, Royal Highlanders, and Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, R.Ir. R., are attached on probation, the former as officiating wing officer and the latter as officiating wing officer and Quartermaster.

Altogether the Indian contingent will number about 2,600 men, 2,100 infantry, and 500 cavalry. No date has yet been appointed for the embarkation of the troops, but arrangements will be made for this to take place at an early date. There is a probability that the infantry, or a greater portion of this part of the force, may be told off to garrison Suakim. With regard to the other arms there is not the slightest doubt that the cavalry will be actively employed in whatever operations may be decided on.

Telegraphic instructions having reached them during the early hours of the morning, the heads of the staff in Bombay had frequent conferences throughout the day at their various offices. Brigadier-General Edwardes had a long interview with the Director of the Indian Marine on the subject of the transport arrangements. Preparations for the transport have already commenced. The I. G. steamer Canning will doubtless be employed, as she is at present in harbour. As yet no arrangements have been completed for the employment of private tonnage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 23.

WHEN this letter reaches you, the battle of Abuklea will already be an old story, and its importance may have been lessened by other and even more stirring fights. Some reflections upon it may not, however, be out of place. One thing seems quite clear, that the people of the country are all on the Mahdi's side, and that the Intelligence Department of the British Army were kept in complete ignorance of the real designs and strength of the enemy; for it was a disagreeable surprise to General Stewart to find himself confronted by a force of 10,000 men, barring his road to the Nile. The Mahdi, on the other hand, must have been thoroughly well informed regarding the English plan of campaign; for, profiting by the division of our army into two columns operating in different directions, and having the advantage of moving on interior and shorter lines, he concentrated at Abuklea men from Berber as well as from Khartoum in the hope of overwhelming Stewart's little force. We now see what an embarrassment the loss of Berber is to Lord Wolseley, although it was made so light of by Mr. Gladstone six months ago. The English General-in-Chief then thought himself obliged to send some of his best regiments away to the north-east to subdue the tribes between Merawi and Berber, when he ought to have been able to use his whole strength in attaining the great object of the expedition, the relief of Khartoum. Assuming that he now has some 7,000 men available above Debbeh, this force is distributed over an immense extent of country. If we regard Korti as the handle of an open fan, then General Earle's and General Stewart's columns are situated at the two extremities, the distance between them being not less than 350 miles. In each command there must be some 2,000 soldiers altogether, and Lord Wolseley retains, therefore, at Korti, midway between the two, some 3,000 men, of whom he can spare not more than 2,000 to reinforce the active columns. It is plain that General Stewart is already in urgent need of reinforcements. After deducting his losses at Abuklea, and the strong guard left at the wells there, he could not have more than 1,000 men remaining for the advance to Metammeh; and supposing him to have secured that place, he cannot with his small force act on the offensive, or attempt any movement towards Khartoum. But Lord Wolseley cannot spare large reinforcements till General Earle has defeated the Monassir tribes and relieved him from all anxiety in that quarter. The Light Cavalry division of the Camel Corps may be sent forward to join Stewart, but it will take them a fortnight to reach Metammeh. As for reinforcements of infantry, there appear to be no camels at Korti to convey them across the desert at present, even if they could be spared, so that the advance on Khartoum from Metammeh cannot possibly begin till about the end of February at the earliest. Lord Wolseley himself seems to have come to the conclusion that this movement cannot be attempted for some time to come, or he would himself have taken the command of Stewart's column. No doubt, Stewart's bold march and successful action have had the good effect of securing the short road across the desert and of driving a wedge into the enemy's country, separating Berber from Khartoum; but the enforced delay at Metammeh will dissipate the moral influence of the victory of Abuklea and allow the Mahdi to encourage his followers to further action. There seems, therefore, to be no just

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLT IN THE SOUDAN.

THE CABINET AND THE CRISIS.

OSMAN DIGMA TO BE "SMASHED."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that the Cabinet has decided that it is necessary to maintain England's credit in Egypt and the East by defeating the Mahdi.

If General Sir R. Buller thinks that Gordon is still holding out with a forlorn hope, he may push on.

Otherwise Lord Wolseley will summer at Berber, and advance on Khartoum in September, five weeks before General Earle reaches Berber.

It has also been decided to smash Osman Digma with a force advancing from Suakim under an independent command.

No advance from Suakim will be made for two months.

There are great objections to employing Indian regiments from the regular army.

General Buller will clear the rebels out of Metammeh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The 11th, 37th, and 53rd Regiments have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. The 20th Hussars go to Egypt, and not direct to Suakim as stated in yesterday's telegram.

The Guards will embark next Saturday, and proceed direct to Suakim.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF CANADIAN MILITIA IN ENGLAND.

It is stated that six hundred Canadian Militia are coming to England to be employed on garrison duty.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

ROME, FEB. 10.

The Italian Government have decided to assist England in the Soudan, if asked by the British Government to do so.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

The Hongkong mail of the 27th ult. brings a French account of the engagement outside the Kelung forts against the Chinese outpost. The enemy was stongly entrenched. They offered a stubborn resistance and fought well. The French were forced to retire, losing 50 killed. The Chinese loss is unknown.

Since then the French reinforcements from Algeria have arrived, making Admiral Courbet's force 4,500 men, including marines and sailors. He intended to advance with this force on the 23rd ult. towards Tamsui. The Chinese are strongly posted along the road. They have been heavily reinforced during January.

The Chinese fleet against Kelung is still anchored at Shanghai. No confidence is shown in the crews commanded by Germans, as they are acquainted with only English words of command. It is believed the whole thing will end in a fiasco.

Vast supplies are being despatched to the southern frontier. Troops and arms are also being sent to drive the French from Tongking.

The German Government refuses to allow Krupp to take further contracts for guns from the Chinese.

Several sunken ships at Foochow have been floated in dock, repaired, and launched.

The French are angry on account of the British proclamation of the neutrality of Hongkong, thus stopping coal supplies and repairs. They threatened reprisals against British shipping by establishing a blockade at Canton.

The river steamer Greatham Hall has been wrecked in the Japan seas.

DISARMING THE MOPLAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 10.

A telegram received here states that Colonel Crozier, in command of two companies of the 43rd Regiment, with a detachment of Engineers and Artillery, arrived at Muliapoorum this morning, and commenced disarming the Moplah population at once. Great excitement prevails.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS IN PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 10.

The Governor of Madras and party landed at Pondicherry yesterday morning, and were met on the pier by the Governor and the Mayor. They drove to Government House, where the chief officials were presented to His Excellency. Governor Richaud said that England and France, having learned to appreciate each other on the field of battle, were now united for the great cause of progress. The country of Dupleix was now *en fête* to welcome the Governor of Madras.

Mr. Grant Duff replied that he was most sensible of the honour of the grand reception given to him. "One of the greatest privations of Oriental life was that you could not from time to time take rest in the splendour and charms of Paris; but since setting foot on the French soil of Pondicherry and hearing the beautiful language with which M. Richaud saluted him, the illusion was complete, and he now felt that he was in the West again."

OBITUARY.

Mr. A. Stewart, third officer of the May Frere, died in the Madras General Hospital yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 7th inst.

MALTA, FEB. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ ,,	79
3 ,, Consols for Account	99⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	103½
4½ ,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	49⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Feb. 10—Direct cable betwee Ballinskelligs, (Ireland,) and Torbay, (Nova Scotia,) interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, February 9.

10 p.m.	68·3

TUESDAY, February 10

6 a.m.	63·6
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	76·4
6 p.m.	76·6

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Guzerati Musical Recitation, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Colonel Sartorius on the Soudan, Sassoon Institute, 8-30 p.m.
Yacht Club General meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Feb. 12.—Deesa Sky Races.
,, 13.—Bombay Education Society, Annual Meeting
,, 14.—Regatta.
Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor, at the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
,, 16.—Regatta.
Yacht Club Dance.
Distribution of prizes, Byculla Schools (H. E. the Governor presides.)
,, 17.—Bombay Races.
Regatta.
,, 18.—Town Council.
,, 19.—Bombay Races.
,, 21.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
,, 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
,, 6.—Naval and Military Sports.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Counaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

THE evidence taken on commission in Gujerat and Kattywar on the question of the customs and usages prevailing among the Gujerati Banya caste in regard to partition of ancestral property was read at the High Court yesterday, in the suit against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The evidence is comprised in three bulky volumes of printed matter, and only a portion of it could, therefore, be read during the day. The general purport of the evidence which was given by members representing the various sections of the Gujerati Banya caste went to show that a son had no right to claim a partition of ancestral property during his father's lifetime and against his will. Some of the witnesses were of opinion that if a son were turned out of the house for no just cause, the utmost he could do was to claim maintenance. Hardly any of the witnesses knew of instances in which a son had asked for, and obtained, his share of the property in the hands of his father; but a few of them were of opinion that a son could claim a division if there was fear of the property being wasted.

THE newly concluded Franco-Burmese treaty is believed to be primarily a commercial one, being the outcome of the late Burman Mission to Paris; but it may lead to the extension of French influence, of course, as effectually as any offensive-defensive alliance.

THE Hon. Mr. Ilbert succeeds Mr. H. J Reynolds as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. "The prospect of a speech from Mr. Ilbert," says the Allahabad paper, "will invest the approaching Convocation with special interest; for Mr. Reynolds, excellently as he filled the office in all other respects, was prevented by simple weakness of voice from doing justice to the great public occasions of the University."

MR. T. B. TRACY, C.S., District Judge of Bareilly, will, it is stated, be appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, under the Act recently passed in the Legislative Council with a view to clearing off the arrears in the court at Lucknow.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of January, 1883, Rs. 14,89,36,000; 1884, Rs. 12,78,11,000; 1885, Rs. 12,65,31,000.

THE heavy fines imposed upon the Moplahs for their recent lawlessness have engendered a very bad feeling amongst them against the Government, and it was anticipated that a new outbreak would occur on the occasion of the celebration of a forthcoming festival. In order to be prepared for the emergency, troops were held in readiness at Bangalore to proceed to Mulliapuram. "We believe," says a Bangalore paper, "that the military authorities found it necessary to send down two howitzers from Madras to the scene of the disturbance. It happens, fortunately, that the Brigadier Commanding the Western Coast, is an old Artillery officer, and on the occasion of a recent inspection at Mulliapuram, he condemned the guns as thoroughly obsolete, and unfit for service. The guns had to be returned to Madras, and two others, of a serviceable pattern, will be sent instead,—' at public expense,' of course."

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is said to have formed a very high opinion of the capabilities of the Umaria coalfield during his recent visit. The coal is excellent and handy to work. The railway to Kutni is being pushed with great vigour, and trains will probably be running by the end of this year, in the dry season. The bridging will take another year to complete. Coal should be landed at Kutni for about Rs. 4 per ton. There, in the centre of two important railway systems, where fine iron ore may be found in abundance, as well as limestone and manganese, the manufacture of pig iron should be both simple and profitable; although but that Umaria is in native territory, the ore were better taken to the coal. The Allahabad paper believes that some experiments in smelting are to be made at once, under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, who will no doubt eventually make the results known. "The next step should be to find private capitalists who would take up the thing on a large scale. But neither companies nor capitalists will deal with Government without a guarantee, to which a business of the kind is inapplicable. The Government has shaken confidence almost irretrievably by its way of treating some of the private railway companies, and now by its indecision and bad faith in the matter of jail competition with private industry."

A TELEGRAM from Korti to the Allahabad paper says that Lord Charles Beresford set off by steamer to the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson and party immediately the news was brought to Gurbat that they had come to grief. As to whether he attained his object, we have nothing further than an expression of belief on the part of Lord Wolseley that Sir Charles Wilson has been rescued.

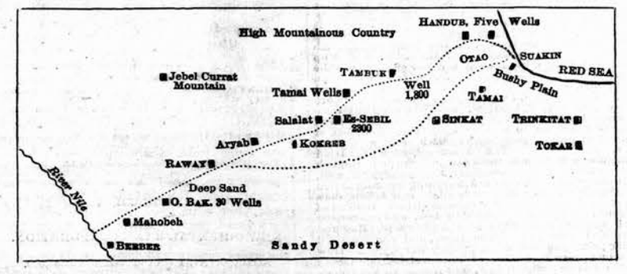
THE following telegram from Teheran, dated Wednesday, Jan. 21, appears in the *Standard*:—"General Zelenoi, the Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary, arrived at Tiflis from St. Petersburg on the 12th instant. There is no sign up to the present of his departure to join Sir Peter Lumsden and the English Commission at the scene of their projected labours; in fact, he seems to have settled down for the winter at his country seat. There is now no prospect of any work being undertaken by the Commission before spring, as the winter has set in with the rigour usually experienced on the tablelands of Central Asia. Severe snow-storms prevail throughout Persia, with the exception of the province of Khorassan, and they are likely to continue for some weeks to come."

THE Hon. E. Stanhope's letter on the Russians in Central Asia, which we publish in another column, shows that the conduct of the Russian Government in regard to the Frontier Commission is exciting attention at home. The *Standard*, moreover, has reason to believe that the position on the Afghan frontier is more serious than the authorities are willing to admit. Sir Peter Lumsden and his escort, it says, were to have wintered at Char Shambeh, near Maimens. This decision was changed in order that the English Commission might be closer to Penjdeh, and above all to Herat; and Bala Murghab was chosen as the most convenient place for their camp. While the English Commissioner is waiting for his Russian colleague he appears to have occupied his leisure by drawing up and sending home proposals for throwing himself into Herat under certain contingencies, which there is reason to fear may not improbably arise.

A HOME paper says that it is under the consideration of the Indian Government to specially recognise the services of Sir Robert Sandeman as Political Officer with the late Zhob Expedition. The Indian authorities consider the results of the expedition to be of a most important character, as, in addition to the submission of the Kakar Pathans, the Survey Officers with the expeditionary force have filled in nearly eight thousand square miles of country previously unknown, and have made several important geographical discoveries. The arrangements made by Sir Robert Sandeman with the Maliks of the Zhob Valley are held to be of the most satisfactory character.

THE ROUTE FROM SUAKIM TO BERBER.

THE accompanying sketch map of the route from Suakim to Berber shows the positions of the principal wells on the route, and will illustrate the description of the country which we give in another column:—



THE Marquis of Ripon agreed to receive a deputation from the Indian Reform Association on Tuesday, February 5, when an address was to be presented to him on the success of his Indian policy.

THE Marquis of Ripon sent from Suez a cheque for £50 towards the Special Publication Fund of the Sobden Club. Mr. W. Birkmyre, of Calcutta, has sent from India £100.

LORD REAY, at his installation as Rector of St. Andrew's University on the 30th of last month, was to be accompanied by Lord Rosebery and Sir George Young.

Truth gives two spicy paragraphs of Court gossip this week. According to one, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge have expressed great displeasure at the extraordinary indiscretion of Prince Henry of Battenberg in going to Parkhurst "to inspect" the Seaforth Highlanders. The affair will certainly not tend to reconcile the Royal family to the marriage of Princess Beatrice. *Truth* also affirms that the relations between the Queen and certain members of the Royal family are considerably strained, partly through the cold ness with which the announcemept of Princess Beatrice's engagement has been received, and still more in consequence of the balls which were given at Sandringham; for although these festivities were not absolutely prohibited, yet a pretty plain intimation was given that it would be in accordance with Her Majesty's wishes if they were omitted from the programme, as shortly after the Duke of Albany's death the members of the Royal family were desired not to visit a theatre for six months, or to enter a ball-room for twelve months, from the date of the Duke's death.

THE Earl of Wilton died on the 18th of last month, at his seat in Leicestershire. The following are a few particulars of his life:—

He was the elder son of Thomas, second Lord, and was born 26th October, 1833. He entered the House of Commons in 1859 as member for Weymouth, which he represented up to 1865, and was returned for Bath in 1873, in the place of Viscount Chelsea (now the Earl of Cadogan). He unsuccessfully contested the city the following year; and it was in connection with this contest that Lord Beaconsfield wrote the famous letter in which he spoke of the "plundering and blundering" of Mr. Gladstone's administration. In June, 1875, Lord Grey de Wilton was created Baron Grey de Radcliffe during his father's lifetime. He succeeded to the Earldom and Viscounty on the death of his father in March, 1882.

THE Protestant Educational Institute having addressed a communication to Lord Granville with regard to a recent announcement as to Mr. Errington's visit to the Vatican, the secretary (Dr. Badenoch) has received the following reply:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 15.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., in which you comment upon an announcement published in the *Standard* of that date, and assumed to refer to Roman Catholic missions in India, and inquire whether Mr. Errington represents in any way the opinion or intentions of Her Majesty's Government with respect to certain contemplated changes in the organization of the Church of Rome in India. I am directed by his lordship to state to you that no change has taken place in the position of Mr. Errington, which has been described more than once in Parliament. I am to add that Her Majesty's Government do not interfere in the internal arrangements of the Church of Rome, beyond discharging the necessary duty of preserving peace and preventing civic wrong within the Queen's dominions; but they would view with satisfaction any steps which should remove any well-founded grievance of Her Majesty's subjects in India.—I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. PAUNCEFOTE.

THERE has been terribly cold weather during the past few weeks in some of the mountain districts of the United States, and in Nebraska no fewer than fourteen men have been frozen to death. The victims, it seems, were settlers, and were prospecting in the district, where a railway was being constructed. The bodies of the men were found at different places near the railway track. It was conjectured that they had settled upon sites, and were returning to the nearest town to obtain supplies when they were overcome by the intense frost and perished.

THE oldest Freemason in Europe, if not in the world, died a few weeks ago in the person of Mr. W. Eliot, a Weymouth banker, who was initiated nearly seventy years ago. He was in his 92nd year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID MILNE HOME, who gained the Egyptian medal, bronze star of Fourth Class of the Osmanieh for his services in the campaign of 1882, will succeed to the command of the Blues, which has just fallen vacant by the death of Colonel Burnaby.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. BYRON obtains command of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, *vice* Sir Charles Ashburnham, K. C. B. The vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy, it is said, will go to Major Morris, of the 4th Battalion, now at Peshawur, which will entail his transfer to the 2nd Battalion at home. Lieutenant-Colonel Byron served through the Afghan war, and also in the Transvaal campaign with the 2nd Battalion.

THE ABKARI QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Keswal," writing from the forests of Kolaba in defence of the Abkari department, has been good enough to let us into the secrets of that department which works, according to him, solely for the improvement of the condition of the people in the Northern Konkan. He has apparently written his letter to show his sympathy with the poor Rajas, who, he says, object to the arrangements proposed with a view to the assimilation of the Abkari laws of their territories with those of the British territories. Without entering into the question of principles, it may be sufficient to enlighten him that the Rajas of Bansda and Dhurumpore have already assimilated the Abkari laws of their States with those obtaining in the neighbouring British districts; that liquor is manufactured and sold by the self-same process; and that the rate of duty levied on such liquor is exactly the same as is in force in British territory for the past three years. Not a single case can be cited to show that these Rajas have been less stringent in faithfully and loyally carrying out the system which they have adopted, simply with the view of co-operating with the British Government, and this they have done at a great loss to their revenue. And yet the head of the Abkari department appears to have adroitly succeeded in misleading Government into the belief that it is necessary for the interests of British revenue that the Abkari management of these States should be leased to the British Government. The real objection on the part of these Rajas is not to the assimilation of their system, which has been done in a most satisfactory way, but to leasing over their Abkari rights to Mr. Pritchard and the agents of the Abkari department. Now, "Keswal" is a revenue officer, who, as he says, simply carries out the orders of his superiors, and, as a magistrate, simply administers the law. His assertions and assurances on these points show that he is a frank-hearted, honest English officer and a gentleman, and I am sure that when he learns the above facts, he will not fail to give his candid opinion, upon those facts, as to whether the demand of the Abkari department for the surrender of the Abkari rights of Native States—rights which they have enjoyed from time immemorial—is not monstrous and wholly unjustifiable. I trust "Keswal" will see that in such matters indirect official pressure is to be highly deprecated.

WALKORS.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.—Pressure changes are somewhat irregular. In the North Punjab, Assam, and the greater part of Bengal the barometer has risen; elsewhere it has fallen. The general distribution agrees fairly with the normal cold weather condition. Readings are highest in the Punjab, whence the area of relatively high readings stretches eastward as far as Hazaribagh. Lowest pressures are reported from Bombay. The main circulation of the wind in Northern India is about normal, viz., northwesterly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over Bengal, and easterly over the Central Indian plateau. Over the peninsula winds are variable. A good deal of cloud prevails in parts of the Punjab and Bengal, but elsewhere the sky is clear or nearly so, and the only rainfall is a few drops at False Point and Gopalpore. The temperature has generally fallen, and the humidity has decreased, except in the Punjab and Rajputana.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Mr. Macpherson began by reading the evidence taken on commission on the question of custom in regard to the partition of ancestral property. One of the witnesses was Ishwardas Choonilal, a Dasa Nagar Bania, in the service of the Municipality of Surat. He said he was one of the leading members of his caste; and according to the custom of his caste, a son had no right to have a division made of the ancestral moveable and immoveable property during the lifetime of his father and against his father's wish. This custom commonly prevailed in the Gujerati Bania and Kapole Bania castes at Surat. On one occasion a son of one Jivan Nagjee, of Ahmedabad, a Kunbi by caste, filed a suit against his father to have a partition of property made, but lost the suit. There were also other instances of a similar kind. The witness did not know of the towns of Sihor, Mowa, Delwada, and Amreli in Kattywar have been from time immemorial the head-quarters of Kapole Banias, and that the decisions of Kapole Banias residing in those places as to any custom existing in their caste was binding on all Kapole Banias, wherever they may be, in Bombay or elsewhere. Witness said that to his knowledge the custom as to the partition of ancestral property during the lifetime of one's father had never been discussed at the meetings of the caste. The Bania caste was divided into thirty-five or thirty-six sections. Customs differed in the different sections, whether living in the same place or not. Quarrels between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law were the common cause of separation; but to witness's knowledge there was no instance in which a father had given a share of inheritance out of the ancestral property to a son, who was separated from him owing to such cause. Should a father turn out his son without any just cause, and should he decline to allow him to live with his family, then no claim could be made on the part of the son for partition. The son could, however, claim maintenance. If a father after the death of his wife married again, and had children by his second wife, and if the second wife abused or ill-treated the first wife's children, and they were obliged to leave the family house, even then the step-sons could not claim a partition of property. But they could demand the jewellery and presents belonging to their deceased mother. This custom witness believed to be in conformity with Hindoo law. If a father wished to give his son a share out of the ancestral property he could do so, but the son could not demand it. In case a son refused to marry, and became obstinate and separated from his father, he had no right to demand his share of the ancestral property.

Another witness named Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, a shroff residing in Surat, said that if a father's conduct was bad, and there was any fear of the property being wasted, the son could claim a division of the property. Witness was of opinion that a son could make a demand for maintenance, even though he should refuse to marry and live separate through obstinacy.

Jamnadas Furmanandas, a member of the Dindu Bania caste, and a dealer in shares at Surat, said he did not know of the any instance in his caste of a son claiming a share of ancestral property in his father's lifetime and against his father's wish. Witness thought the son had no right to make such a claim. This opinion had no support other than that of the Hindu law, which should apply to all Gujarati Banias, including the Kapole Bania caste. There were in all about a hundred castes of Banias.

Muncharam Ghellabhoy, editor of the *Deshi Mitra* and manager of the *Gujerat Mitra*, said he could not say if a son was entitled to a partition of ancentral property. But he said that one such instance had occurred in the Dasa Zarola Bania caste, to which he belonged. One Bajibhukhandas Raikdas, dated from this caste, had two sons. The elder son quarrelled with his father, separated from him, and obtained a share of the property against his father's will. This occurred about a year ago. About seven or eight years ago one Shankar Modi distributed his ancestral property amongst his three sons on account of their not agreeing with him and with one another. In another case, which occurred some six months ago, one Mhalchand Hirachand, who had married twice, had a son by his first wife and sons by his second wife. The son by the first wife died during the lifetime of his father, leaving a widow; and some of Mhalchand's creditors causing a house of his ancestral property to be attached under a decree, the widow made an application to the court in order to raise the attachment. Mhalchand then gave his widowed daughter-in-law Rs. 165 in the lamp, and caused her to release her claim against the house. Witness was of opinion that when a son lived separate from his father, in consequence of a quarrel between his wife and his mother, he could get a share of the ancestral property against his father's will, and compel a partition of such property.

Thakordas Lalbhai, a servant of the Gaekwar belonging to the Kapole Bana caste, said he was one of the principal members of the caste. To his knowledge no instance had yet occurred in which a son during his father's lifetime and against his will had caused a partition to be made for himself of any moveable or immoveable ancestral property. As he understood, it there was no custom in his caste whereby a son could under such circumstances get a share. There was one Bhagwan Shivdas, a member of the Kapole Bania caste, residing in Surat. His son separated from him about four or five years ago in consequence of disputes, but he never asked for a share of ancestral property. Witness also gave another instance of the kind. He did not know of any instances of sons obtaining a partition of ancestral property after they had quarrelled with their father and gone to live separate. The four places in Kattywar, namely, Sihhor, Mowa, Delwada, and Amreli, have been the head-quarters of the Kapole Banias, and the decisions made by the caste in these places, in connection with any customs of the caste, were binding on all the Kapole Banias, no matter where they resided. Witness did not know of any instances in which disputes having arisen between a son and his father, the latter had voluntarily given his son a share in his ancestral or self-acquired property. A son could not claim a partition, even if he were turned out of the house by his father for no just cause. The remedy of the son lay in following some occupation and thus maintaining himself. A son could not claim a partition, even if his father should grossly misconduct himself, and quarrels arise in consequence between them. Disputes relating to dowry and such other matters were alone referred to the caste. But claims regarding partition and the rights of father and son were not referred to the Panch. No partition suits, to his knowledge, were brought before a court of justice, because he thought the sons believed that, according to custom they were not entitled to their share of the ancestral property. During the lifetime of the father, the son was not entitled to more than maintenance. If the son had no family, and if he refused to marry and willfully resided separate from his father, he could still claim maintenance from his father. When Mr. Borrodaile, in the course of his inquiry into the customs of the various castes, called for a statement of the customs of the Kapole Banias, they did not submit it. There were then divisions in the caste; consequently a statement of the customs, though it had been prepared, was not given in.

Tribhovandas Bhikharidas, who described, himself as a shroff, a grain dealer, and a jamidar, and added that he also did "other business of every description," said in the course of his evidence that he belonged to the Dindu Bania caste, and was a *Sett* or a principal member of his caste. It was the custom in his caste that a son, in his father's lifetime and against his will, could not ask for a partition of the ancestral property, moveable or immoveable. He could not give instances of a son claiming a partition under these circumstances. He did not know whether the custom he had deposed to did, or did not, prevail in the Kapole Bania and other castes. At none of the caste meetings he had attended had the question of the custom been discussed. The custom of the same caste in different places differed from each other; but he did not know whether the customs of different castes in the same place varied from each other. Witness was of opinion that in no case could a son claim a partition.

Kirparam Dajibhai, who has been a vakil for the last 20 years and is 61 years old, said that he was an Anawala Brahmin. This witness also deposed that, according to the custom of his caste, a son could not claim a partition in his father's lifetime. About 40 years ago certain member of his caste in Surat having quarrelled with his father, lived separate from him. But he neither asked for nor obtained a partition of the ancestral property. Witness also gave the instance of one of his nephews, who, having quarrelled with his father, had been living separate from him for the last 20 years, but had never asked for or obtained a share in the ancestral property. However, about two years after the separation, the father, yielding to the interposition of friends and relatives, commenced paying his son an allowance of Rs. 8 per month for his maintenance. Witness did not know whether the custom which he had mentioned was prevalent among the Gujerati Banias generally or the Kapole Banias in particular. He had attended about a hundred meetings of the caste, but no discussion had ever taken place regarding the question of the custom. There were about seventeen sects of Banias in Surat. The customs of different castes in a particular place were opposed to each other; but the customs of the same caste in different places did not differ from each other. By ancestral property he meant that which was derived by inheritance by a father, *i. e.*, male descendant in a direct line; but not that which was derived from the mother's side and from one's uncle. A common cause of separation was a quarrel between a mother-in-law and a daughter-in-law. But he did not know that for this reason any father had given his son his share in the ancestral property. Witness said that a son whose conduct has always been blameless and, is for no just cause turned out of the house by his father, cannot claim division, according to the custom of his caste; but he might claim it in accordance with the Shashtras. A son might prefer a claim in a court of law as regards the division, and any redress he might get there would be just. If a son were turned out of the house by his father for no just cause, he could claim maintenance. He could also restrain his father from wasting the property. But if he had no family, and wilfully declined to marry he could not ask for maintenance.

Chooneelal Bhogilal, a Mod Bania, Visa, and a *Sett* of the caste, said the custom of the caste was that a son could not claim a partition, and thought that the custom prevailed among all the Gujerati Bania castes, including the Kapoles, and likewise among all the Hindus. A son was entitled to maintenance, if he were turned out for no fault of his own.

Junnadas Parbhudas, a vakil of forty years' standing, and a leading member of the Dasa Torvad Surti Bania caste, said there was no certain rule in the case as to whether a son can or cannot claim a share of ancestral property in his father's lifetime and against his will. He did not know of any instance of a son getting partition under such circumstances. He did not know of any decision having been arrived at in regard to the custom, either by the caste or a court of law. The witness held that property which has descended from a grandfather and in the direct line of male descendants was ancestral property. He could not give any opinion as to whether or not a son who was turned out of the house for no just cause, or whose father was grossly misconducting himself, could claim a partition of the ancestral property.

Narsenaas Partabdas, a pleader, 51 years old, said he was not aware of any instance of a son claiming partition in his father's lifetime and against his will, and was, therefore, unable to say what custom prevailed with regard to the matter A son could sue his father according to the Hindu law, if he were expelled from the house for no just cause. If a father was wasting or alienating the property, the son could claim partition, but not otherwise. Witness said that his answer as to the Hindu law for its authority. If a father always behaved towards his son with propriety, and was ready and willing to maintain him in the family house, agreeably to his position, then the son could not claim partition but was entitled to get maintenance allowance sufficient to support him according to his father's respectability. If, however, a son had, no wife and refused to marry, he was not entitled to maintenance.

The reading of the evidence, which is not yet finished, occupied the day.

The court adjourned at 5 p.m.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA PROGRAMME, 1885.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

SAILING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXXIV., any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a cup, value 10 gold-mohurs and entrance money. To start at 2 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Club Yachts, any rig. Time allowance for tonnage. English rig to count 4-5th tonnage. Entrance 1 gold-mohur. Prize, entrance money and a cup, value 20 gold-mohurs. Start at 2-20 p.m.

3RD RACE.—Dubash boats and similar vessels, lateen rigged. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, Rs. 100. Three vessels to start or no race. Start at 2-30 p.m.

4TH RACE.—*Bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. Start at 2-40 p.m. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2-40 p.m.

5TH RACE.—Boats, any rig or size, similar to but not *bona fide* ships' boats. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd boat saves stakes. Start at 2-50 p.m.

6TH RACE.—Fishing boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 3 p.m.

7TH RACE.—Licensed passengers boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. To start at 3-10 p.m.

N.B.—In the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th races four boats to start or no 1st prize will be given; six boats to start, or no 2nd or 3rd prize nine boats to start or no 3rd prize.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

SAILING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For all yachts, any rig, which may have competed in the 1st or 2nd sailing races on February, 1884. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance one gold-mohur. Prize cup, value 15 gold-mohurs. To start at 2 p.m.

2ND RACE.—For steam launches, limited to 55 feet over all. Time allowance 15 seconds per foot of length. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 75; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three launches to start or no race; five launches to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 3 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Three boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Cutters and launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Three boats to start or no 1st prize, four boats to start or no 2nd prize. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3RD RACE.—For 4-oared gigs and boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Three boats to start or no race. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5 p.m.

4TH RACE.—Club Yachts boat race, any size or number of oars pulled by club yachts' sailing screws. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30. To start at 5-10 p.m.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

SAILING MATCH.

CONSOLATION HANDICAPS.—For all yachts or other boats or vessels which have competed in the sailing races, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Once round the course. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. Ten vessels to start or no race. To start at 3 p. m.

ROWING MATCHES.

5TH RACE.—4-oared outriggers. Open to representatives of any Rowing Club. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5th gold-mohurs added. Three boats to start or added money will not be given. To start at 3-30.

6TH RACE.—Outrigger race. Service Fours. Open to representatives of any service. Entrance, Rs. 40. Prize, entrance money and 5 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-40.

7TH RACE.—Sculling match for pair-oared outriggers, open to a representative of any Rowing Club. Course half a mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, entrance money with 2 gold-mohurs added. Three to start or added money will not be given. To start at 5-50 p. m.

COURSES AND DISTANCES.

1. SAILING MATCHES.—From stations off the Yacht Club House to a mark boat moored south of Gull Island, thence round a mark boat moored south of the new occulting light and back to the flagship, leaving both mark boats on the starboard hand. Distance 12 miles.

2. ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Basin round a flagboat moored off the Castle flagstaff, keeping it on the starboard hand and back past the winning post inshore of the flagship. Distance about 1½ mile.

3. STEAM LAUNCHES.—From stations off the Club House round the new occulting lighthouse, keeping it on the starboard hand and back, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about 4½ miles.

4. FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGER.—From flag boat off the Castle, past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about ½ mile.

NOTICE.

All entries and the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Club not later than 4 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 12th February, 1885. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the office of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

This programme is subject to revision or alteration by the Sailing Committee, who will be happy to consider any proposals for adding to the programme; which may reach them before the 31st instant.

J. WISTALL,
Hon. Sec'y Secretary.

Bombay, 24th January, 1885.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

AT a meeting of the East India Association held in the Council Room, Exeter-hall, on Monday, Jan. 19, under the presidency of Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, a discussion on "The age of competition for the Indian Civil Service" was opened with a paper on

which we had on several occasions given to the Ameer.

On the 20th of July, 1880, the 22nd of Feburary, 1883, and the 16th of June, 1883, the Ameer had been informed that upon the condition of his following unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations we should be prepared to aid him in repelling the unprovoked aggression of any Foreign Power upon his dominions.

This is an undertaking of the widest scope and of the clearest character with the exception that the limits of the dominions which we became pledged to protect were ill-defined, and not certainly known even to the Ameer himself. It was obvious that a more precise limitation of the boundaries would have the effect not of enlarging but of accurately defining and restricting our responsibility.

Accordingly the British Members of the Frontier Commission were nominated, and set out upon their journey. It was certainly somewhat startling to be told (as we were by Lord E. Fitmaurice) that in the midst of this operation, the British and Russian Governments were in communication with the view to defining a zone of territory within which the frontier line should be traced. It was still more astonishing that, when Sir Peter Lumsden reached the neighbourhood of the disputed territory, he should have found Russian troops already in possession of a portion of it, and occupying a post sixty miles south of Sarakhs, in obvious violation of the agreement into which the two countries had entered. But it was most surprising of all to find that, so far from taking steps to carry out their part of the scheme which they had originally proposed, the Russian Government had allowed their Chief Commissioner to pass the Winter quietly at his own country seat in Russia.

Since that time Sir Peter Lumsden has gone into Winter quarters at Bala Murgab, in the hope that he may some day be joined by his Russian colleague and our own Government has pressed for the withdrawal of Russian troops from the disputed territory.

But the weeks go on, and we do not hear that these troops have been withdrawn, nor do we hear that there is any prospect of the arrival of the Russian Commissioner. The time has, therefore, come when, as it seems to me, the opinion of this country should be clearly expressed upon the subject.

Either the Russian Government desires that this position should be maintained, or it does not. If it does, it is easy to instruct the Russian Commissioner to start upon his Mission, and to commence work the moment the weather will admit of it. If it does not, how long are our own members of the Commission to be allowed to remain in a position that is rapidly becoming ridiculous, and may shortly be perilous?

Many of us will remember how Lord Derby, while holding the seals of the Foreign Office in 1877, pointed out in unmistakeable terms the dangerous effect which the occupation of Merv by Russia would have upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring regions. It would necessitate, he said—and the words are remarkable as coming from him—"a corresponding advance." But now Merv has been occupied, Sarakhs (old and new) has fallen under the control of Russia, and, lastly, her troops have been sent forward to occupy disputed territory in mockery of our efforts to effect a friendly and permanent settlement.

Surely, Sir, the time has come when notice should be given to the Government of Russia that, whether she wish to take part in the proceedings, or not, the frontier of Afghanistan must be settled, and that, with or without her assistance, we intend to proceed to define it.

The frontier having been settled, our engagement to the Ameer takes full effect, for all accounts agree that the condition of following our advice in his external relations has been scrupulously respected by him. But more than that has now been ascertained.

The despatch of the Commission has tested not only the friendship of the Ameer, but his power over the tribes in the remotest parts of his dominion.

It has proved also the desire of the frontier tribes for our protection and assistance against Russian encroachments.

It remains, therefore, for us to take full advantage of these favourable circumstances.

Everybody must hope that no such encroachments may take place; hardly anyone will doubt the possibility of them. Surely, therefore, the time is opportune for showing, by some further step for strengthening our frontier, that our engagement to the Ameer is one which we intend honourably to fulfil.

OUR TRADE ROUTE TO THE EAST.

We take the following article from the *St James's Gazette* of Jan. 13:—The change which is taking place in the relative importance of the Mediterranean and the countries that fringe its shores, as well as the significance of the movements on the Red Sea, are for the most part overlooked in England. Yet the greatest commercial country in the world, whose chief trade route to the East, to Australasia lies through these narrow seas, ought, one would think, to watch carefully what is going on along this line. If the Pacific, as some think, is to witness the struggle of the future between Europe and Asia, the Mediterranean is not unlikely to regain much of its old fame as the naval battlefield in coming European complications. Certain it is, at any rate, that very great Power is engaged in securing some fresh territory on its shores, and supplementing these acquisitions or preparations for acquisition by activity on the Red Sea.

Let us first look to France. Neither the desire that still animates the great majority of Frenchmen to regain the lost provinces, nor the war with China, nor the expedition to Madagascar, nor the growing depression and uneasiness at home, has diverted the attention of her statesmen from her presumed interest in the basin of the Mediterranean. To say nothing of Egypt—where nine tenths of our difficulties, outside of our own contemptible incompetence, has been due to French intrigue—there is no longer any doubt that she is hard at work in Tripoli and Morocco, as well as in Syria. When the disruption of the Ottoman Empire does come, as come one day or long it must, France means to have her full share of the plunder; and it is possibly with this view that she is exercising greater influence every day over Athens. We, of course, may say we think that the French Republic could not endure the drain upon its resources which such an adventurous policy would entail; that Algeria and Tunis have not proved so very profitable after all; that Syria or even Egypt might prove still less advantageous positions; and that the growing power of the French Radicals and Socialists would check such ruinous enterprise. All that is possible. But a good many unforeseen things have happened since the foundation of the Republic in France; and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that by arrangements with other Powers a very wide programme of annexation might be successfully carried out in the Mediterranean and in the East as well. The cry for new markets leads far; home difficulties may force on external action; and it is certainly not for nothing that, even in these days of financial embarrassment, the French persist in spending exceptional sums on the navy. Such expenditure must be directed against us more than against any other Power. The recent move on the Red Sea also shows that the whole action, east and west, is part of one policy.

Italy, however, is necessarily interested in what may befall Tripoli as well as Egypt. It is almost impossible that she should view with unconcern the absorption of Tripoli by any other Power than herself. And, in fact, all recent news from Rome goes to show that, as a writer in the Nuova Antologia has urged for some months past, Italy must now and immediately take further steps to extend her influence in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The seizure of Assab Bay, for instance, was of no use whatever unless some attempt was to follow in the direction of colonisation or annexation. The Italian fleet, which is very powerful for action in the Mediterranean, would justify its existence in the eyes of the overburdened taxpayer if it helped to obtain Tripoli for Italy, or incidentally gained a foothold in Africa, which would enable Italy to speak with effect in relation to Egypt, the Suez Canal, and the Eastern trade. Here is another Power manifestly on the look-out for new markets and greater extension of territory, the Suez Canal favouring the trade.

Russia, again, is making ready for unrestrained entry into the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles. The last chance of excluding her has almost gone by, and at the proper time we shall find that her subsidised princes and her military works have not been kept going for nothing. To her, too, the Suez Canal is of growing importance; far more useful to us though it is at present than to all the other nations put together. The increase of the direct trade to Odessa through the Canal will probably be very marked during the next few years, while her position will enable her to protect it to her own advantage and the injury of others. A big Bulgaria with Russian ports will introduce a new and by no means pacific element into Mediterranean waters, and for aught we know this is being arranged for at the present time. Nor is this all. Abyssinia is at a long distance from Russia, yet it seems that even here she is making herself felt. An envoy has been sent thither; and the similarity of religion, the advantages—very considerable in certain circumstances—which King John might gain from a Russian against an English alliance have been duly urged. One thing is certain; the mission of Admiral Hewett has been a total failure. The public has been kept in ignorance of it, but even of late years there has been no greater fiasco of its kind. Should Russia succeed—about which, however, we express no opinion—another possible enemy will be planted on our trade route, not only in the Mediterranean but in the Red Sea.

Of Germany it is almost unnecessary to speak; that Austria will have Salonica, and possibly other yet more convenient ports, is all but certain. Austria will mean, strategically speaking, Germany, and there will be direct railway communication from Salonica to Humburg or Austerdam. The manifest intention of the present German Government is to foster the extension of German commerce, and probably to come to some arrangement with its neighbours, and especially Holland, with reference to trade with the East. Therefore Germany, too, and Austria will have more and more to say in Mediterranean policy, alike in peace and in war. Whatever action may be necessary to secure her position and that of her ally we may be sure she will take; and if Russia is now playing a bold game all along the line, we may be equally sure that this is not being done without some understanding with her Western neighbours.

Enough for us just now that the real effects of the Suez Canal upon Continental trade are beginning to be felt, and that a great change is taking place under our eyes in the distribution of territory and influence on the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea. Meanwhile we look on almost unconcerned, though a combination of Powers to block our route to India, China, and Australia would, in the complicated conditions of our trade, be almost as disastrous as a naval defeat in the Channel.

VEGETARIANS AT EXETER HALL.

In view of the correspondence which has been going on in our columns regarding the "Secret of Health," a report of a vegetarian conference in London may perhaps be of interest. The conference was held in Exeter Hall on Jan 12, when Mr. E. Collin presided. The chairman, speaking of the work of the society's dining-room at the International Health Exhibition, said they had served 161,000 meals during the exhibition, or an average of about 910 per day. After paying rent and all expenses they were in a position to return the guarantee fund, and they remained with a balance of over a hundred pounds, besides their crockery, tables, and cooking utensils. The money balance, in accordance with the public undertaking of the society, was being spent in vegetarian meals for the poor in several large towns. Professor J. E. B. Mayor, senior Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, made the following amusing speech:—

The Vegetarian Society, whose history, scope, and operations I am told to describe in ten minutes, surveys mankind from China to Peru. It appeals from Philip drunk to Philip sober; from the barbarians of civilisation to ideal man eating in Eden of the seed-bearing herb, grains, and pulses, and the fruit-bearing tree. It labours for the advent of that reign of peace when none shall hurt or destroy in all the holy mountain. They invite, and in the pastoral age of society are, as regards Europe, past beyond recall. The Vegetarian Society accepts without a murmur the call of Providence to till the earth as a garden. It draws its witnesses from the sacred books of all nations, from poet and historian and sage. Pythagoras, Zeno, Socrates, Epicurus, Ausonius, Seneca, Plutarch; the men of Plutarch, Curius and Fabricius; the simple races who triumphed over luxurious empires; the Persians of Cyrus, the Greeks of Leonidas, the Roman porridge-eaters, *pultiphagi*, the Swedes of Gustavus Vasa; the modern Chinese, Japanese, Turks, Zulus; the miners of Chili, the Hudson's Bay trappers, the Hindoo and the Russian, the porters of Smyrna; these are but a sample of the evidence collected by Dr. Lambe, Sir John Sinclair, Sylvester Graham, John Smith, of Malton, Howard Williams, and Robert Springer. The baits by which our recruits have been drawn are various. There are Bible vegetarians; the Bible church in Salford and in Pennsylvania makes vegetarianism and teetotalism a part and parcel of its church discipline; there are scientific vegetarians; there are vegetarians from benevolence: there are the æsthetic vegetarians. As a matter of taste they would release our throughfares from shambles, they would release our women from handling bleeding carcasses. "How cold the meat is!" remarked a lady to her butcher. "Yes, ma'am; corpses always is," was the professional reply, the poor butcher sacrificing his friend and customer to his jest. There are vegetarians from thrift. Some twenty years ago Dr. Edward Smith and Dr. Guy found, that of our labouring population and the other that our soldiers in hospital throve in inverse proportion to the cost of their diet; surely old Hesiod said true, "The half is more than the whole." 70,000 have experimental vegetarians converted by observation. There are vegetarians from necessity; they have exhausted the specifics of the physicians, and in despair return to nature. Those who will not listen to other arguments must in the end, they or their heirs, yield to this. Dr. Beketoff, rector of Petersburg University, declares that the future is with vegetarians. And the reason is plain. Ten of us can live where one flesh-eater would exist. Increase the demand for vegetable products and the supply increases and the price falls; increase the demand for animal products and the supply diminishes while the price is enhanced. Carey, the American economist, strongly insists on this law. Take a few examples of animal substances displaced by mineral or vegetable. Steel pens have superseded quills, glass has superseded parchment, wood has superseded horn, cotton, linen, paper have displaced wool, silk, and feathers, gutta-percha and India-rubber have displaced leather, gas and electricity have displaced wax, tallow, and whale oil. Animal power has been displaced by steam, and electricity and gas, wind and water, tides and solar heat. The saddle horse has been displaced by bicycles and tricycles. Butter has given place to jam and vegetable oils. Such are our principles; we enforce them by moral suasion, by lectures and debates, by writing to the press, by printing and circulating tracts, by cookery classes and Bohemian dinners, by dinners to our fellow tradesmen, and servants, by publishing cookery books, by advocating temperance, fruit, culture, and bread reform. Those who would aid us may introduce into our diet for schools, hospitals, orphanages, workhouses, prisons, armies, and ships, home and foreign missions; or they may ransack blue-books, voyages and travels, biographies, for dietetic facts; they may live and make by experiment and inquiry the virtues of our native herbs; by enlisting the children whose uncorrupted taste will choose strawberries, grapes, peaches, plums, and figs before Godfrey's cordial, or castor oil; by collecting dietetic libraries, by insisting on hygiene as the most necessary part of a medical course. In proportion as we multiply we enlarge the food supply, we grow cheap, and the depopulation of the country; like John Howard, we escape many infections. We teach British India that beef and brandy are not necessary elements of Christian life. We make impossible such scandals as that of the *Mignonette* or of Potchefstroom. Potchefstroom—you will ask—what is that? In the Transvaal war Englishmen shut up in Potchefstroom surrendered, as the papers said, when reduced to maize, the food on which the Zulus beat our troops. If the garrison had known of the existence of our little society they could not have played such a craven part.

THE RUSSIANIZATION OF ENGLAND.

Madame Olga de Novikoff writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

England has really become rather Russian. The weather is bad enough as far as that goes, but I am chiefly referring to politics. A foreigner returning to this country almost every year is struck with the gradual development of certain views and tendencies which is taking place in these late years. It is a revolutionary development, but in the direction of autocracy. It needs more courage than I possess to declare whether England is right or wrong in so doing. That is one of the numerous questions which every country has to decide for itself. Besides, no one from of government is absolutely bad, or absolutely good, nor ever mortals have to act they are liable to mistakes; they are also inclined sometimes to do their best. Has not a clever writer said?—

> For forms of government let fools contest,
> Whate'er is best administered—is best.

I am, therefore, far from blaming. I humbly express some few reflections which occur to an observant stranger. Your autocracy is not less real because it is veiled by parliamentary cobwebs. The most complete form of despotism in Europe is that of united Germany. Go to Berlin if you want to understand what it is to breathe—nay, to have the very circulation of your blood fired—by authority. Government is omnipresent, omniscient, and every individuality is absorbed in the great machine—it is an unbiessed Nirvana. Of course, the English is not like the German autocracy. In this country a most incomprehensible form of despotism is that of dynamite must really be great. It has not secured Home Rule, but it has converted Englishmen to Russian views on the subject of murder and assassination. Krapotkin, were he not happily in gaol in the free Republic of France, would hardly now be accepted with open arms, even by Mr. Cowen or Mr. Morley—at least, so I suppose. Yet you have had no great explosions; all your dynamite outrages, have they killed one man? They have but been so many fireworks compared with our explosions, or even with those the Anarchists planned in Germany at the Niederwald. But, empty though they were, they have worked a real miracle. One could hardly read without laughing the outburst of outraged indignation in the speeches of the Common Councilmen about the attempt to blow down London Bridge. Why, one of the speakers actually denounced the United States for "harbouring a vile gang of desperadoes who planned outrages upon the life and property of the people of a friendly State"! Was it not too ludicrous? Where was Hartmann sheltered and Krapotkin lionized, and Stepniak accepted as a great authority, all the while they plotted murder against us in Russia? "America," the indignant councillor went on to say, "ought to surrender these miscreants as the enemies of the human race." Surely that is true enough, but when will England realize the necessity of ceasing to be the paradise of assassins? There are some indications in the air which induce us to think that she may soon recognize the usefulness of an extradition treaty with Russia from mere grounds of self-defence. Better late than never!

Nor is the drift to autocracy the only Russian tendency visible here. Another change in our direction has manifested itself in the course of last year. English aristocracy is gradually losing its artificial prerogatives—just as was the case with ours—and will probably only maintain as much power as it really deserves to have. The Russian nobility have almost always had the moral leadership in every great national crisis. In 1612 one of our first nobles, Prince Pojarsky, united his efforts with those of a representative of the interior classes—the butcher Minine—and, thanks to that union and their admirable energy, Russia was delivered from foreign invasion. A few years ago, when our "Czar Liberator" determined to emancipate all our serfs, the nobles—the proprietors of the serfs—were most eager to help the Government in those efforts, though, of course, in some parts of Russia the material losses sustained by the higher class were very great indeed. In England, the House of Lords tried to assert their right to resist the Democratic movement, but the moment your autocrat spoke and found no echo in the country the aristocracy capitulated at discretion! I am told that Lord Salisbury won a great victory for his side by his skill. Perhaps; but that victory has not the appearance of a conquest. Somehow, it reminds one of a man doomed to the gibbet, but being courteously allowed to adjust his rope. Titles will remain as they remain with us; the nobles will probably keep all their status; but the power, the prestige, the political authority is vanishing daily.

Theoretically, England's policy in Ireland is Russian. It would be more successful if our system were adopted practically. A few years ago English Liberals used to say that if the Nihilists blew up railway trains in Russia the one specific was the grant of a Constitution. Nowadays, when an invincible stabs a Minister, instead of granting a new Constitution, they suspend the old one. I dare say you are right now, but you certainly were wrong before, only will you not have to go further? It will not do to try to keep up a semblance of parliamentary government with the reality of arbitrary power. The mere presence of Irish members does not seem to strengthen English government; on the contrary, they paralyze it, and, at the same time, they are anything but conciliated themselves. English remedial legislation does not seem so much of a success either. Instead of frankly copying the Russian law, and converting all the Irish peasants into landowners, England nibbled here and nibbled there, and compromised her principles without attaining her object. How is one to cross a pond without wetting one's feet? One has to accept boldly, *à la Russe*, all the consequences of one's theories.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the School Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5-30 o'clock p.m.

1. BUSINESS.
To receive the Annual Report.
2. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

A. L. ONSLOW,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Education Society's Office, Bombay, 4th Feb., 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m. (sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th February next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 500 tons of BROKEN CAST-IRON POT SLEEPERS now lying at Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of. Cash before delivery.

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NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "GURUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under:—

1st Class	.....	Rs. 8
2nd do.	.....	,, 5
3rd do.	.....	,, 2

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1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
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All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.

Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.

The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Station Agent will also be available by and from the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran on the following days:—

Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.

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All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets are to be issued by the Station Agent at Bhavnagar bodder office, or booking office in the Bhavnagar city.

For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Gondal, Kaking the Bhavnagar-bunder office Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 12th January, 1885.

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RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

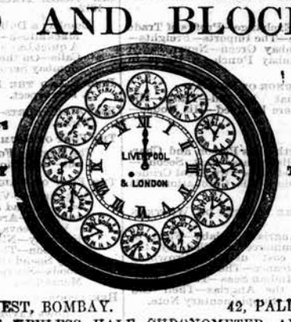
BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (*RAJABAI*) CLOCK AND CHIMES



TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

PHENYLE!
PHENYLE!!
PHENYLE!!!

WE have been appointed by the Manufacturers SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and as such are enabled to offer much BETTER TERMS to large buyers and consumers, THE ORIGINAL AND TRUE Phenyle is sold in bottles at As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2-8; and Drums, Rs. 7 Rs. 13, and Rs. 30, with the following TRADE MARK, without which none are genuine:—

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

B. PHILLIPS & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD AND SILVER PRESENTATION NECKLETS, COLLARETTES & LOCKETS.

Handsome Gold Gothic Embossed Band Necklet, with Spring Loop for Locket, Rs. 257 Cash.
A large variety of other Necklets and Collarettes in stock, priced from Rs. 150 to 360.

THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28.

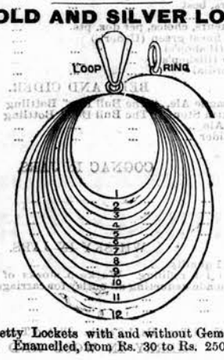
IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45, 40.

A large assortment of very pretty Neckchains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

RICH GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 5	No. 1	Rs. 7	
" 6	" 2	" 8	
" 7	" 3	" 9	
" 8	" 4	" 10	
" 9	" 5	" 11	
" 11	" 6	" 13	
" 12	" 7	" 14	
" 13	" 8	" 15	
" 14	" 9	" 17	
" 15	" 10	" 18	
" 17	" 11	" 20	
" 20	" 12	" 22	



GOLD LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 23	No. 1	Rs. 25	
" 26	" 2	" 28	
" 30	" 3	" 33	
" 33	" 4	" 36	
" 38	" 5	" 42	
" 42	" 6	" 46	
" 48	" 7	" 52	
" 54	" 8	" 58	
" 60	" 9	" 64	
" 66	" 10	" 72	
" 80	" 11	" 85	
" 95	" 12	" 100	

A large assortment of other pretty Lockets with and without Gems and with Forget-me-Nots, richly Enamelled, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. {C. MARCKS & CO.} BOMBAY 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs. a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125 0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110 0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750 0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95 0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,

including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.
WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.
Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

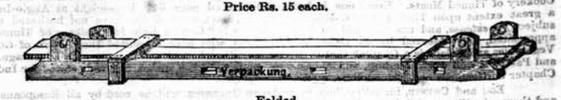
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1884. Agents.

FOLDING PATENT WOOD SPRING BEDS.

THE improved patent WOOD SPRING BEDS are distinguished from all spring or wire Mattresses and beds-sets of various constructions, used for their durability, elasticity, adjustability for transporting and extreme cheapness, and therefore deserve special recommendation to travellers, &c.

Price Rs. 25 each.

Price Rs. 15 each.



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BOLTON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. beg most respectfully to bring to the Notice of the Public that another excellent Batch of Unocaah and Nuzdee Arabs just arrived, and brought by well-known Arab Dealer, Jusim bin Feed, amongst which there are lovely Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Ponies, &c. Gentlemen fond of Horse-flash are solicited an early inspection.
Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Dec. 1884.

A Requisite for every Gentleman's Wardrobe.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
Patent Portable
TROUSERS STRETCHER
Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

By the use of this Instrument, Trousers will retain their original length and shape until worn out.
The thousands now in use amongst MILITARY, NAVAL, SPORTING, and other gentlemen, proves the INVENTION to be a NECESSITY.
Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in., the rod being jointed.
OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
WHOLESALE ONLY: 21, Bedford Street Strand, London, W.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—
North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.
"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors' I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing 4 times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
WRIGHT'S AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
COAL TAR SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

The Attention of the public generally is called to a very Large assortment, just received from London. Such Elegant emblems of love and affection certainly could Not possibly be obtained except at this establishment. The prices being low, they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced to be charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their Endless affection, to examine the extensive and rich Stock.

At BOLTON AND COMPANY.

We have a large and varied stock of fancy articles, suitable for presentations to Ladies and Gentlemen on the Valentine day, which are too numerous to detail. Inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

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